ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28771—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th June.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4272	1200	A. C. Leggie	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	Saturday. 24th Sept.

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

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July 14th August 11th.

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Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILLIPS & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Income Tax), declared at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending 28th February, 1892, will be PAID on and after the 1st July next, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 4th June last, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Victoria House, Byculla, June 15, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ATMARAM TRIMBAK BALLA ATMARAM and SHANKAR ATMARAM has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim on the aforesaid property by way of inheritance, gift, purchase, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise, is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in No. 10, Church Gate, Street, Fort, within 14 days from the day hereof. In default whereof the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such sale.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, in Bhooleshwar Ward, admeasuring 73 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 1790, new No. 2920, old survey No. 288, new survey No. 4993, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. and street No. and bounded on the east by the said Kumbharwada Road, on the west by Sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Luxumibai, wife of Balkrishna Hirajl, and on the south by the Khoja's chawl, and which premises were formerly standing in the name of Narayan Krishnaji and now in the name of Atmaram Trimbakji.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1892.

BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1891.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiffs.

VS.

DORABJI DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee) inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by Decree made herein on the 26th November 1891, it was ordered that Defendant should pay to Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 306,356-9-10 for debt and costs of this suit when taxed, and simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum.

And whereas by Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 8th May 1891, the following moveable property, viz., one Gold Watch and one Diamond Ring was attached towards satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday, the 4th day of July 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m., under and by virtue of Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued herein on the 4th April 1892, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, the said attached property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of June 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period so far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEUBERG'S
SMOKING
MIXTURES.

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.

Put up in Pound and Half-pound Hermetically sealed Tin Canisters, of various strengths, to suit all Smokers.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE
Mild.

"1888" MIXTURE
Medium mild.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE
Medium full.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE
Full.

Best value for the money in India.

MONSOON 1892.
THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER,
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such that men cannot but say,
Thou art all that can be wished for."

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum*.

INSTRUCTION WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1. Large size.....Rs. 3 0
" 2. Medium " ..... " 2 8
" 3. Small (for Cigarettes)..... " 2 0

Prepared Calcio Chloride and Asbestos for above. Re. 1-2 per 4 oz. tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. MULJEE BHOWANIDAS BARBHAYA, SOLICITOR, has ADMITTED Mr. RAGHAVJI JEYORISHNA VYAS, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, as HIS PARTNER, and the Firm will be styled, "MULJEE and RAGHAVJI."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ARTHUR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jan Mahomed Ebrahim and Joosub Ebrahim, being a minor by his guardian mother, Rookhiabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rajee Faizmahomed Rahimtoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August, 1891, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Arthur Road in the registration district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven and a half kathees, equivalent to 395 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and Street No. , and bounded on the east by the Fazundaree ground, on the west by the Fazundaree ground, on the north by the Arthur Road, and on the south by the Fazendaree ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thana on the Station Road, opposite the Municipal Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glass ware, pictures, carpets, lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 cases, each 8 dozen pints stout.
160 kegs Carson's powder paint.
65 drums Carson's paint in oil.

A lot of silver mounted scent bottles, China willow plates, silver match boxes, flasks, 10-carat gold pencil cases, &c.

15 boxes Carleton whiskey, 5 years old.
15 " " " "
33 " Exshaw's No. 1 brandy. "

AT 2 P.M.

1 brown c.b. horse, about 7 years, believed sound, ridden regularly as a charger, goes well in harness, carries a lady, and sold for no fault.
1 strong English built single seated brougham.
1 " serviceable office shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

The effects of the late Mr. D. L. O'Leary, consisting of writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, bedstead, clothes press, arm and easy chairs, wearing apparel, trunks and sundry.

The effects of the late Mr. B. A. Dougherty, consisting of uniform, dresses, sword, belt, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. M. Pearse consisting of one nickel watch regulator and chain with gold coin, gold and silver eye glasses, studs, &c.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blac kwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, strong and light office shigram with a powerful chestnut horse, and set of harness, first-rate pictures, Hink's lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the compound of Nabob's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, bedroom and dining room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frames, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, complete golf kit, English-built small dog-cart, grey Burmah pony, and harness, &c., the property of J. ORTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Verny Gady, Bhick Bazar, in the godown of Damjee Megjee, by order of Chatoorbhuj Gungaram, the purchaser of the contract of Bhimjee Bhanjee, and on account and at the risk of Dwarkadass Luxminarayen.

5 bales gunny bags, No. 1, Hasting's mill, 44 by 26½.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a consignment of Rubber stamp materials, consisting of stamping machines, octagon handles, rubber stamp boxes, self-inking presses, stamp lockets, rubber stamp ink, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Fyez Hussain Khan:—

11 cases samples, consisting of rich transparent cups and saucers, kerosine lamps, canule sticks, stationery, enamelled ware, glass and crockery ware, gentleman boots and shoes, glass jars and jugs, decanters, centre pieces.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong bay English mare with a strong built dog-cart and harness.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2½, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab galloway, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 chesnut Australian horse, 15-2, aged 8 years, broken, quiet and guaranteed.
1 stylish victoria in excellent condition with removeable coach-box, suitable for one or a pair of horses, with shafts, and polo complete.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon T. D. C. BARRY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Arab and Persian Horses, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Sayani's stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of a deceased and other dealers, proceeding to their native country.

A number of Arab and Persian horses, all in very good condition, well-bred and of good blood.

The horses will be on view 4 day's before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેખઆદમ-ની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD BROOCHES.—Nothing is more useful or acceptable to a Lady than a Brooch. A Select Assortment of the most Fashionable designs at exceptionally low Prices. Gold Horseshoe Brooches, from Rs. 12; other Designs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Safety Pins, from Rs. 5.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, complete Leclanches, 2 pints, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries, best make, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries for Electric Light or Motor, Rs. 3. Daniels-Bunsens, and other Batteries Rs. 3.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LOVELY CEYLON TEA.—Fresh, Pure, and Unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to Trade, Messrs. Clubs.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap. Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Coca Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

8 TWO SHILLINGS—second-hand Novels for Rs. 5 only.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH, with some knowledge of NATURAL HISTORY, permanent employment, if suitable. Apply stating age, references, &c., to "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re 1-4; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured for us of the finest selected Spring Crop leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 3 music rolls, Rs. 50. Extra music rolls, Rs. 3 each. These are sweet toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for Medical, Dentist, or Domestic use, with Dry Batteries (Sensational Novelty) portable, durable, simple, and cheap. Incandescent Globes of all sizes and powers.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and AGENTS.—The services of a PRIVATE CLERK will be given by a European in payment of passage to England. Address "H. G. L." care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," where reference will be given.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, etc., skilfully REPAIRED at Reasonable Rates.—C. A. CUTTRISS & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes, Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO LET, a FIRST and THIRD STOREYS, with a GODOWN, at Rampart Row, near Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., a Stable for four Horses and two Carriages. Apply to DADABHOY BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Church Gate Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!! Just Landed per s. s. Shannon. Of best make sorts and sizes for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls.—ALIAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

TO have an enjoyable Drink. Try OLD IRISH POT STILL WHISKEY, 7 years old. Rs. 30 per dozen.—ONEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cutlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, 4 plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—63, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8, Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj.: Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor. Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Koop & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., &c.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

BANGALORE "DAILY POST" AND "EXAMINER PRESS."

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of July, 1892 next, for the purchase, free of incumbrances of all the PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING and other MACHINERY, TYPES, (English, Canarese and Tamil) and plant of every description, Furniture, Editor's Library, and all other goods and effects belonging to the above Presses situate at No. 10, Residency Road, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

The above has recently been valued at an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,000, and intending tenderers can see a detailed Inventory of the same at the "Daily Post" Office.

All tenders should be sent in to the undersigned at the Office of the "Daily Post" on or before the 15th day of July 1892 next, and be superscribed on the outside cover, "Tender for Purchase of Machinery, &c., of the "Daily Post" and "Examiner Press."

The undersigned does not bind herself to accept the highest or any tender. Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount will be returned to all unsuccessful tenderers about the 23rd July 1892.

M. E. MERGLER,
Executrix of the Will of the late J. W. HAYES, Sr., Proprietor, "Daily Post and Examiner Press."

Bangalore, June 6th, 1892.

KREAT HALVIVA

HAS been most successfully used in England and Scotland during the recent INFLUENZA VISITATION.

It reduces temperatures, is unrivalled as a Tonic in Malaria, and general weakness, and is the best known preventative of sea sickness, always minimising an attack, if not absolutely preventing it. Sir Wm. MOORE, Brigade-Surgeon HUNTER, and many others have testified to its efficiency in Medical papers.

Wholesale Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.,

HALVIVA Co., 4, Temple Chambers, London.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 384 OF 1891.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 24th day of November, 1891, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 14713-10-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 10th day of December, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Lakhmidas Purshotumdas in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 324 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 36,38,3793, New No. 7363, Old Survey No. 1572,1571 and New Survey No. 1039, and is bounded on the North by 2nd Pydhownee Street, on the South by the property of Bachoobai Manockjee, on the East by a public footpath and Bhendy Bazar Road, and on the West by the property of Bai Sambai.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Friday, the 17th day of June 1892 at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant Lakhmidas Purshotumdas in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay for Rupees Nine, Annas Fourteen, and Pie One.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant Lakhmidas Purshotumdas to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Lukhmidas Purshotumdas have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property being sold one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the same is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 11th day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Foreign Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

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CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
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NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Goblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, S

BAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

ames.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
N BANKS.					
of Hong-	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500		Rs.
of Persia	40,000	500	all	Rs. 25	1,035
of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,020
CHANGE BANKS.				6 pr. ct.	880
a	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	121
erior Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
ar. Mercan-					
le	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
ngkong and					
Shanghai					
anking Cor-					
poration	50	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$83—
ligual Bank					
f India	37,500	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
w Oriental					
ank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
ver Shares ..	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
o cock Ash-	1,000	900	200	10	100
own	750	50	150	7½	15
ikBay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
dibnan Pile..	5,000	100	100	12	16
uty Brothers	5,625	200	185	15	4
rar Oil Mills					
Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
mbay Fire-					
surance	800	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
mbay & Bur-					
ma Trading					
Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
. New Issue.	800	375	62½	67½	1,000
o m b a y Ice					
Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 3	90
mbay Land					
nd Building					
Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
ombay Flour					
Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
ocan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
ocan Paper					
Mills	1,000	600	500	5 pr.ct.	385
ndhi and Nor-					
thern India					
Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
yer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	..	70 nom
dian Guarano					
tee Surety					
Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
hn Roberts					
& Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
emp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	20	318
urrachee					
Landing....	500	500	300	30	120
ahanrace Ice					
Manufactur-					
ing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
arcks & Co.,					
Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
apier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88c
apier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	67
ental Govt.					
curity Life					
Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
ental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
llings Co.,					
Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
rt Canning					
Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
inco of					
Wales Frein.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
ral Flour					
Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
undry Co.,	1,04	100	100	9	30
outhwell and					
Austin, Ld. .	Ord. 1.00	400	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do.	Prf. 1.00	1	100	10 pr.ct.	100
ncher & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	85	960
hacker & Co.	1,500	25	100	10	78
lephone Co..	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

medabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
liance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
gio-Indian..	1,345	100	100	5	87
llary S &					
M. Co., Ld. (Bel-					
llary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
mbay Unit-					
ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
ombay Cotton					
Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	890
mbay Na-					
tional Manfg.					
Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
ritannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
entral India..	1,000	500	500	40	1150
hina Mills Co.					
Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
ty of Bombay					
Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
onnaught					
Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
olaba Land &					
Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	631
oorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
oral Mills Co.,					
Ld.	1,098	100	100	50	455
avid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	617½
hun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
ngress	8,100	500	500	40 pr.ct.	650½
ramjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
ordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
industan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
ingumgini					
Mill	700	500	500	40	660
oward and					
Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	670
ydorabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
mperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
adian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010 x
nness Greaves	500	500	500	10 pr.ct.	675
affer Alli....	800	500	500	Nil.	30
amshed Manu-					
facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
ewrac Baloo..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	980
ubilee Mills					
Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
handeish					
Manfg. Co. ..	400	250	250	Nil.	610
hatau Mal-					
kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
eopold.....	3,000	100	100	15 pr.ct.	184
ord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
ukmidas Spin-					
ning & Weav-					
ing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1085
adras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
ahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
ahboob Shah					
Mills (Gul-					
burga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 o n
anockjee					
Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1480
anagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
orarji Gocul-					
das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,7 30xd
aharaja My-					
sore S & M					
Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
adura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
ational	600	500	1,000	Nil.	15
ew Great					
Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 2)	600 xd
riental.....	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
residency					
Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
ueen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
ipon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1120
assoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1200
oonderdas....	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
outhern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
outhern Mah-					
ratta	1,212	250	250	12½	200
un Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	12½	205
tar of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
nion Spinning					
and Manufac-					
turing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
ictoria Mills..	350	1,000	1,000	25	260
estern India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 xd
adia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
nion Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly dividend.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ..	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do..	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1 to 15-9
Carolus	" 23 8
Mexican Dollars	" 2 25
Five Franc Pieces Gold	" 3 20
Bar Silver	" 1 06-10
Gold Leaf	" 46-8
Bar Gold, English	" 32-6
Bar Australian	32-1
Bar Bombay	32
Bar Pekin	32

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	108 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	241
Port Trust Bonds	105½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks ..	On demand		s. 3 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		3s. 3d to 3s. 32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		3s. 3 23 32d.
Do. do.	4	Do. do...	3s. 31d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do...	3s. 3 13-16d.
Do. Credit....	2	Do. do...	3s. 3 27-32d.
Do. do.	3	Do. do...	3s. 3 27-32d.
Do. Documents	3	Do. do...	3s. 3 13-16d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do...	3s. 31d.
France	1	Do. do...	1'93½
Do.	3	Do. do...	1'07½
Calcutta	At sight		100d.
Do.	60 days	do...	99½
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do...	99½
China	30 days	do...	218

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-30 p.m.
Foot-ball at the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-30 p.m. Players are requested to be on the ground punctually.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Naseri entered and the s.s. Sabarmati and Clan Macnab left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Surat left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed, at the General Post office, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 18th inst.

THE ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL STORES.—The London Directors of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society Ld., have appointed Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., Bombay, public accountants, to be auditors of their business in India.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, living at Breach Candy, Malabar Hill, has made a report to the police that his bedroom was entered through an open window, and a white jacket, containing a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 150, a gold ring, set with diamond, valued at Rs. 700, Rs. 9, in cash and a gold pen, was stolen, on Wednesday last.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game on the Cooperage to-day, at 5-15 p.m.: As follows:—White—St. Paul, Fischer, Ruckkeene, Stabb, Sutherland, Langton, Symes, Farquharson, Clark, Capper, Murray, Woods, Wallis-Whiddeth, and two others. Colours—Hageigrove, Walpole, Donaldson, Hay, Ross, Merryweather, Owen, Home, and seven others.

THEFT FROM GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ernest Salter Gorsy, a Christian, was charged by Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing two clocks, valued at Rs. 20, from the Girgaum Mission Church. On Sunday night last the accused stole a clock from the Church, and sold it to a Marwaree, and on the following day, he stole another clock, and made away with it. He was arrested by a policeman on suspicion while trying to dispose of it. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A TALE OF THE SEA.—A country craft, the Gunga Kader Persad, under the command of Nacoda Cassum Doosa, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Coomer (a port on the African Coast), in thirty-one days, has brought two distressed Seedis. It appears when the Gunga had sailed off eight days from the above port, she saw a small tony, having two men in it, who were quite exhausted by hunger. They asked the Nacoda to take them on board, and he picked them up and brought them to Bombay, when they were questioned how they came to be there, they replied that they were blown out by a storm, and had been six days at sea without food.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Elphinstone Road, touching the death of Suffiooilla Yar Mahomed, aged 20 years. The deceased was employed in the Bugwandass Prujjee Cotton Cleaning Factory, at Parel and on Wednesday afternoon the deceased went to fill water at a tank in the mill premises, and while coming out of the tank by climbing an iron-pipe he fell into the tank, and was drowned. The tank contained eight feet of water. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and added a rider that it was unsafe to send persons into the tank by means of the iron-pipe.

THE MURDER AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has issued a circular, relative to the Chinchpoogly murder case. It runs as follows:—"From enquiries instituted by the police regarding the murder of a Maratha lad, Bapoo Saccaram, aged 17 years, who was found lying dead, on the morning of the 7th inst, in a toddy field, at Chinchpoogly, with his throat cut, Saccaram Amrooti, a Hindu, is suspected of having something to do with the murder. Saccaram Amrooti disappeared from Bombay on the 11th inst. He is an inhabitant of a village, called Pangrudh, near Sawantwadi, and in the Kooshabah talooka. Saccaram's adopted mother, Buydgee Abahvin, lives at Pangrudh. It appears that Saccaram was at this village last year. Saccaram Amrooti is about 22 years of age, and about 5 feet in height, and has a dark complexion, and long full face. When last seen he was dressed in Thana cloth coat with red buttons on it, and a pair of white trousers and an old velvet skull cap, with cotton embroidery on it. A gold ear-ornament, valued at Rs. 4, and a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 24, were stolen from the person of the deceased on the occasion of the murder. This property, or the proceeds of its sale, may be found with Saccaram Amrooti."

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, two Hindoos, Vasanji Ramji, and Keshav Jebalki, were charged yesterday, with attempting to force open the door of a Khoja gentleman's house, at Doongri. Suleman Hamir, the complainant, said that he is a Khoja broker, residing at Doongri. On the 13th instant, he locked his place at Doongri, and went to Bandora. The key of his house was left with one of his neighbours, Karimbhai Gulam Husain. Returning the following morning, he found the padlock to his door removed. The door was secured from inside by an iron cross bar. Karimbhai Gulam deposed that last Monday night at about 11 o'clock, while returning home from a funeral, he heard a noise in complainant's house. He went to the spot, and found the two accused standing by the door. He caught both of them but in the struggle they all rolled down the stairs, and he had his hand fractured. He caught hold of the first accused, who had a sharp iron bar in his hand. The second accused made off, but was soon arrested by other Khojas. Looking up the stairs, another iron bar, a padlock, and two caps were found lying near the door. Two other witnesses corroborated this statement. Mr. Da Souza, Pleader, who appeared on behalf of the first accused, said that his client was rather drunk that night, and while passing along the Khoja Mohla, he unwittingly pushed against a Khoja lady, and the Khojas thereupon got enraged, and brought up this accusation. The second accused, who was a notorious character at Ahmedabad, pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate said that the complainant was a respectable gentleman, and it was impossible to believe that the Khojas should have procured these articles, and produced them in order to bring home this case to the accused. His Worship remarked that he was surprised to see the second accused at large here, he thought he was locked up in the Ahmedabad jail. They were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAURITIUS FUND.

A FUND has been started in aid of the sufferers by the cyclone, which has devastated the colony of Mauritius, causing widespread ruin and great loss of life, and subscriptions are earnestly asked for.

As a reason for appealing to the public here, it may be stated that over two-thirds of the population of the colony are natives of India.

The following amounts have already been promised, and further subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Green Street, Bombay, or by Mr. Allen C. Stewart, Emigration Agent for Mauritius, 12, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

	Rs.
His Excellency the Viceroy	200
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	200
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces	100
Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	200
" Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	100
" Graham and Co	100
" Harton and Co	100
" Jardine, Skinner and Co	100
" Turner, Morrison and Co	100
" Balmer, Lawrie and Co	50
Mr Allen C Stewart	200
Surgeon-Major R G Sanders, MD	16
Mr C W Bolton, C P	16
A Friend	16
Mr A F Gregory (Francis Allen and Co)	10
Messrs Satram Hariram and Co	10
Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co	100
Mr Bomonjee Dhunjibhoy	50
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay	20
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	100
A Parsee	5

NOT for years (writes a correspondent from Oxford to a contemporary) has the Eights week been so gay. The sunshine had something to do with it. All the pretty frocks were worn and all the pretty faces looked happy under the very newest hats. The river by the barges was more like Henley than Oxford: the banks lined with boats, Japanese umbrellas making dots of brilliant colour against the juicy green of the young leaves, and the Christ Church meadows vivid with yellow buttercups.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTED DEALINGS IN PIECE-GOODS.

SIR EDWARD BATES AND CO. vs. GOVERDHUN PITAMBER.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay them the sum of Rs. 149,346-12-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th December 1891, that it may be declared that the plaintiffs have a valid lien upon certain piece-goods for the amount of the decree and costs, and that the goods may be ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the decree; and that in the alternative, the defendant may be ordered to pay by way of compensation for breaches of his agreements in refusing to take delivery of the piece-goods, the sum of Rs. 30,000, and the costs of the suit.

The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. S. Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business at Liverpool and in Bombay; and the defendant, a Bhattia merchant, has been in the habit, for some time past, of indenting through them for piece-goods. On the 5th July, 1890, the defendant agreed by an indent to buy from plaintiffs 930 bales grey shirtings to be shipped in different lots. The amount of costs, together with 5 per cent. interest from six days after the vessel's arrival at Bombay to the due date of remittance, was to be remitted by the defendant. No claims in respect of the goods were to be admitted unless made within three months from date of arrival of steamer. It was further provided that for goods held longer than three months by the plaintiffs, increased interest, rent, and insurance should be paid; and that no goods should be held longer than six months from date of arrival of steamer. The defendant by another indent of 5th July, 1890, similarly agreed to buy from plaintiffs thirty bales grey shirtings on similar terms and conditions. Then again, on the 10th July, 1890, he agreed to buy forty-five bales; and on the 27th September, 1890, 200 bales of grey shirtings. All the goods arrived in Bombay on the dates and in the ships specified, more than six months prior to filing of this suit. The defendant refused and neglected to pay for and take delivery of certain bales forming portions of the four indents. On the 14th August, 1891, the plaintiffs furnished interest accounts to the defendant, who raised objections to their correctness. They showed a balance due to the plaintiffs of £.0,307-19-2. Referring to the correspondence that had passed between the parties, the plaintiffs said there was no truth in the allegations as to representations made by them. After giving to the defendant credit for all sums to which he was entitled, there was due to the plaintiffs on the 5th December, 1891, the sum of Rs. 1,49,346-12-0, independent of the plaintiffs' claims in respect of goods of the defendant in the plaintiffs' possession under other indents, but which goods had not as yet been held for six months from arrival. The plaintiff said further that if their remedy was for breach of contract they had suffered much damage by the defendant's not taking delivery, which the plaintiffs estimated at Rs. 30,000.

The defendant's case was that, when entering into the contracts set forth in the plaint, he did so on the distinct understanding and express condition that the plaintiffs had made a stipulation with the manufacturers of the goods that they should not sell any goods of the same mark and description to any merchants or dealers in Bombay except the defendant. Subsequently to the arrival of the goods in Bombay; and after he had taken delivery of a portion of the goods, the defendant learned that the manufacturers had been supplying goods of the same mark and description to other merchants in Bombay, and thereupon he refused, as he submitted he was entitled to do, to take delivery of any further portion of such goods; and he submitted that he was not liable for the value of the balance of such goods. The indents entered into by him were on printed forms and the printed conditions did not represent the terms on which, for many years past, he had carried on business with the plaintiffs, *e.g.*, the defendant had never been charged with interest on cost at 5 per cent. from six days after the vessel's arrival in Bombay till due date of remittance; and it had not been his practice to take delivery of each parcel of goods indented for by him at once and on its arrival in Bombay, but only of such portions as he required from time to time; and on taking delivery of such portions he used to pay a certain sum on account of the value of the portion so taken delivery of, which frequently was in excess of such value. The accounts furnished by the plaintiffs were incorrect and imperfect. He had dealings with the plaintiffs for many years, and they had not as yet rendered him accounts of the dealings between them for the year 1889, 1890, and 1891, during which the defendant had paid to the plaintiffs large sums of money amounting to about four lakhs of rupees, for which credit had not been given him. He claimed credit for difference in exchange and for return commission due to him in respect of transactions which took place in 1890. He said that an account ought to be taken of the whole of the transactions between them, and not merely of a few isolated transactions out of many as the plaintiffs had attempted to do by the form in which they had brought this suit. Defendant said he was justified in declining to take delivery of the goods under the circumstances, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover any thing from him by way of damages. He had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 35,000 by reason of the plaintiffs' breach of their part of the contract.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Jewa Gunny, a hack victoria-driver, was brought up on a charge of rash and negligent driving on Hornby Road, on Wednesday night.

The evidence of the police showed that the prisoner was dozing on the coach-box, at about half-past eleven, on the night in question. His horse was proceeding, as it was alleged, with unusual speed along Esplanade Road. The prisoner was suddenly awakened by his animal plunging into the drainage excavations, which have been made to a depth of about five feet, near the Albert Buildings. But for the prompt assistance of some workmen who happened to be in the drain, and who fortunately escaped uninjured, the prisoner could not have extricated his horse from the hole.

One of the workmen was called and spoke to the above facts. He added that the accident had damaged the drain to the amount of Rs. 5. Fortunately a sepoy came up or the carriage would also have gone into the hole.

The Magistrate: Is this hole broad at all?—It is about five feet deep. No boards were placed over it as they would obstruct the tramway lines.

The Magistrate: Was there anybody standing outside this?—Our men had gone away to take their meals. Two of us only were working in the hole.

Mr. Cooper thought there ought to have been some better protection.

The witness said there was a light on the ground.

Mr. Cooper did not think a light on the ground would be taken much notice of. There ought, he said, certainly to have been some kind of barricade. He thought the accused was dozing at the time, but doubted whether the horse was going fast. The Municipality had regular stands which took no trouble to put up and they certainly should have some of the Municipal servants outside the work to warn the people. Fortunately nobody was hurt except the horse. He thought the accused was asleep, and he must, therefore, fine him Rs. 5.

THE total cases of cholera in Srinagar from the beginning of the epidemic have been up to the 6th June 7,414; of which 1,066 have recovered, 4,473 have died, 1,875 remain under treatment. Heavy rain, raising the Jhelum some 10 feet in 24 hours, fell on the 5th and 6th, and the number of new cases has rapidly diminished. We hear, too, that the severity of the cases is less, and that the proportion of recoveries is increasing. Still, as 55 deaths occurred out of 205 new cases on the 6th instant, the disease is not yet got under, although appearances point to its early subsidence at the capital. It is, however, increasing in the districts.

SHORTLY before midnight on the night of May 17th, the remains of General Klapka were transported to the mortuary of the town cemetery at Budapest. As this was done without any previous notice having been given, and, in fact, almost surreptitiously, it was taken for granted that the Prime Minister was responsible, and there was widespread indignation. It was expected that the body would lie in state at the Academy and that the funeral would start from there. It appears that the Minister of Public Instruction gave his consent, but somehow other dispositions were preferred. At the next sitting of the Hungarian Reichstag the incident gave rise to somewhat excited proceedings. An angry discussion took place in the absence of the Prime Minister, and as his colleagues were unable to pacify the House, a message was sent to Count Szapary. On arriving, he explained that he was not responsible for the measures had that been taken, and that he had given no special instructions. His remarks were received with silence by all fractions of the Opposition, and it is fortunate for his Government that he was able to disclaim all knowledge of the matter.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 14th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th 10 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in Shehwan and Manjhand talukas. Spring crops flourishing. Preparations for kharif crops continued. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Fodder scarce. Locusts in taluka Johi causing no damage.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Karif operations in progress. Cotton picking commenced in 1 taluka. Fodder insufficient and cattle lean.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations finished; people waiting for water. Rice seedlings being sown in Guni, Tando-Bago and Bandin. Transplantations going on in Badin and Tando-Bago. Cattle in bad condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets in one village of Jacobabad. Fodder very scarce and dear. Water-supply insufficient in all talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain in 9 makans in Nagar. Prospects in that taluka favourable. Locusts observed in sanghar Taluka; no damage caused.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 11th June).—Rain for week maximum at Viramgam 6 inches 82 cents, minimum at Gogha 2 cents. Lands being ploughed for bajri sowing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 18 cents in Jhalod, minimum 55 cents in Godhra; total for the season maximum 4 inches 8 cents in Dohad, minimum 1 inch 44 cents in Godhra. Sowing of maize commenced. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 11th June).—Rain for week maximum in Matar 1 inch 12 cents, minimum in Nadiad 2 cents and average for the district 60 cents. Manuring of land in progress. Tilling operations commenced in Borsad and Anand talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply deficient in talukas Borsad and Mehmadabad.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 3 inches 31 cents at Broach, minimum 82 cents at Vagra; for season maximum 4 inches 12 cents at Broach, minimum 2 inches at Hansot. Preparation of land in progress. Sowing commenced in parts. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 92 cents at Mandvi, minimum 1 inch 7 cents at Chikhli. Kharif sowing commenced in some talukas. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 86 cents, average in the district 2 inches 82 cents; for season at Dhulia 4 inches 20 cents, average in the district 3 inches 60 cents. Sowing of cotton commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1·80, Igatpuri 4·86, Melegaon 3·54 inches; in other talukas maximum in Niphad 1 inch 6 cents and minimum in Baglan and Peint 35 cents. Rab-burning in Nasik still going on. Sowing of rice and nagli continues in Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops begun in Malegaon, Nadgaon and Dindori. Land being prepared for the season elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock in talukas. Cattle weak in Peint and suffering from want of fodder in Sinnar.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 11th and 12th; heavy on 8th; total of week 3·30 inches; total to date 6·41, being 2·91 below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 7° cool on 8th to 1° cool on 12th, fell to 2° cool on 13th and again rose to 1° cool on 14th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from east on 8th, from east-north-east on 9th, from south-south-east on 11th, from south-east on 12th and 13th, and from south on 14th; wind normal on 10th. Thunder and lightning on the 8th; lightning on 13th and 14th.

Thana.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Thana 6 inches 57 cents, minimum at Bhewndi 1 inch 3 cents. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 14 inches 11 cents at Alibag, minimum 1 inch 12 cents at Karjat. Seeds sown doing well. Land being prepared for transplantation. Agricultural stock good.

Kolhapur.—On June 11th aggregate persons on works 2 Professional Agency 6,349; Civil Agency 802.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 21 inches 41 cents in Sangameshvar, minimum 8 inches 87 cents in Malvan. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district: in Junnar 1·18, Indapur 0·91, Khed 1·61, Ambegaon 1·15, Sirur 0·09, Purandhar 2·33, Bhimthadi 3·09, Baramati 3·55, Haveli 3·12, Mulshi 1·94 and Maval 1·01 inches; for season maximum 9 inches 45 cents at Baramati, minimum 2 inches 86 cents at Junnar. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in the Maval portions of the Junnar, Haveli and Maval talukas. Land being prepared for the season elsewhere. Scarcity of fodder in the Indapur, Khed and Purandhar talukas. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general; maximum 5 inches 13 cents in Nagar, minimum 78 cents in Akola; for season maximum 9 inches 93 cents in Nagar, minimum 1 inch 90 cents in Akola. Sowing of cotton, mung, udid and bajri commenced in 8 talukas. Ploughing continues in parts. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices steady except in Parner and Karjat, where the price of jowari is rising.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 11th June).—Rain for week at Sholapur 2·11, Barsi 2·12, Madha 1·32, Karmala 1·75, Pandharpur 3·93, Sangola 1·28 and Malsiras 2·51 inches; for season maximum 5 inches 27 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 2 inches 60 cents at Malsiras. More rain wanted for sowing purposes. Sowing of kharif crops begun in some villages of Barsi, Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Rudi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Water-supply improved everywhere.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 inches 98 cents; in talukas maximum 6 inches 87 cents in Patan, minimum 1 inch 92 cents in Man. Sowing operations continue. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur. Prices slightly risen in 4 talukas. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bijapur 1 inch 20 cents, Indi 1 inch 21 cents, Badami 1 inch 11 cents, Bagalkot 98, Bagevadi 90, Sindgi 85, Hungund 76 and Maddebihal 70 cents. Weather cloudy. Water-supply improving. Fodder scarce and dear. Sowing operations progressing. On Professional Agency relief works in Badami Taluka 377 persons, including children employed; on Civil Agency petty water-supply relief works in Hungund 26, and Sindgi 22, persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 70 cents; total 13 inches 59 cents; rain during week throughout district, maximum in Chandgad Pehtha 8 inches 41 cents, minimum in Parasgad 84 cents; nearly 3 inches in Hukeri Petha; more than an inch in Chikodi, Athni and Gokak; more than 2 inches in Sampgaon. Sowing of rice in progress in Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas, and that of early crops commenced in Chikodi, Athni and Gokak. Prices continue high, Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas. Water-supply improved. Numbers on one Professional Agency work in Gokak on 11th: adults, 445, children 358, expenditure Rs. 421; on one work in Athni: adults 25, children 18, expenditure Rs. 24; on two Civil Agency works in Athni: adults 186, children 15, expenditure Rs. 184; on one work in Parasgad: adults 1,100, children 412, expenditure Rs. 785.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from 3 inches 73 cents in Ranebennur to 12 cents in Mundargi; average for week 1 inch 90 cents, for season 6 inches 75 cents. Sowing of paddy and other minor crops in progress. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 2 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices steady in 9 and rising in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund on

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

THE weather—which is just now a most important item in our weekly budget—has been showery since the date of our last report, but no heavy and continuous rain has yet fallen, though there are indications that this may be looked for ere long. Business meantime keeps very quiet. The late active demand for Cotton has quite subsided, little having been done for export in that staple, and less for local consumption; while Wheat and Seeds have been in but moderate request by shippers, and the former has given way a little in price, but, in the latter, Linseed has advanced in value almost daily. Exchange declined a little from our last quotations; and though its course has latterly been upward again (checked, however, to-day) closing rates this evening are 3-32d. lower for Bank, and 5-32d. for Private Paper than they were a week ago. Government Paper has advanced 1-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull at still lower quotations. The Import Market is very quiet in tone, with business restricted pending the progress of the rains; but prices generally are on the previous level.

MONEY.—More than a third of the heavy decrease in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay disclosed by the Return noticed in our last report was recovered during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, showing an increase in the Balance of over 31 lakhs. There had been the very large addition of nearly 78 lakhs to Loans; but, on the other hand, Private Deposits had been augmented by the still larger sum of 92½ lakhs; while, as indicating a further contraction of trade requirements, Bills Discounted had decreased to a much larger extent than in the week preceding. The exceptional circumstances, which have led to the late demand for money for other than the ordinary purposes of trade, and which, together with heavy Government withdrawals (since partially replaced), necessitated the late advance in the Bank's rates may be considered as now hardly existing, and provision for them as no longer needed; and, with the busy export season virtually over, a return to the previous low rates of accommodation should be possible in the near future. Meantime the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 4 per cent.

The stoppage of the New Oriental Bank towards the close of last week caused some excitement in the native bazaar (the European portion of the mercantile community having been generally prepared for the event, and led to a run by native depositors on one of the Exchange Banks. This was promptly met without strain, as ample provision had been made by all the Banks to meet such a contingency, and things have since settled down to their usual state.

The old established firm of Messrs. William Bell and Co. of this city have suspended payment with liabilities roughly estimated at 2½ lakhs of rupees, and assets and outstanding about Rs. 5,000.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day at 1s. 3⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Some Telegraphic was done between Banks at the above quotation, and the rate then fell to 1s. 3½d. for Telegraphic and Demand. One transaction took place in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 23-32d.; and later in the day, the Banks were all sellers, the Transfer rate gradually rising to 1s. 3⅞d. again, while, at the close, the buying rate was purely nominal. On Saturday the market opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 3⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight sterling Credits, and 1·66½ for francs, and remained thereat throughout the day. No business of any importance, however, transpired, and the market closed quiet but steady. The feeling was quiet at opening on Monday, at 1s. 3⅞d. to 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, a small amount having been given at the former rate, when a fair demand sprung up at 1s. 3⅞d.; and at the close, 1s. 3 19-32d. was the best obtainable, as low as 1s. 3 17-32d. for July August having been done. For Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Bills, and gradually fell to 1s. 3 25-32d.; but we heard of nothing offering. There was a steadier feeling on Tuesday morning, at 1s. 3⅞ to 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and some business was reported at the latter rate, but on a very small scale. In Private Paper, three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 3 12-16d. throughout the day, with, however, very little doing except some private Telegraphic reported at 1s. 3⅞d.; and the market closed quiet. Yesterday the market opened firmer at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta also came firmer; but no business was reported, buyers and sellers alike awaiting the result of Council allotments. This morning the market opened at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which a fair enquiry sprang up, and a little was given; but the rate rapidly receded to 1s. 3⅞d. for both media of remittance. Credits opened at 1s. 3⅞d. for three months' sight; but nothing came out, and the rate declined to 1s. 3 13-16 to 25-32d., at which very few Bills were placed, and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3 21-32d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3⅞ to 21-32d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 3⅞d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	
Credits 3	do.	1s. 3 25-32d.	
6	do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	
Documents 3	do.	1s. 3 13-16d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 3¾d.	
Francs 3	do.	1·66¼.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1·67½.	

The weekly official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint on the 8th June, 1892	Rs.	1,93,75,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	17,98,000
	Rs.	2,11,73,000
Less—New Coin paid during the week	,,	18,00,000
	Rs.	1,93,73,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	29,95,000
	Rs.	2,23,68,000
Last week	,,	2,19,58,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and fluctuating last Friday, and, on the whole, a further decline of ⅛ per cent. was established, the closing rates for Fours (which are now also 4½ per Cents.) having been 108½ for cash; 107 15-16 for the next settlement; and 107¾ for the July account. On Saturday the market was dull, hardly any fresh transactions having taken place either for Money or Demand. Rates, however, were quoted rather higher, say 108¾ for cash; 107⅞ for the end of the month; and 107 11-16 for the July account. On Monday the market was firm, and though the rate for Fours did not change for Money 108¾ having been still quoted, the Account rates hardened to 108 for the end of this month, and 107⅞ for July; 108 was quoted for the other denominations about to be converted. The market was steady during the greater part of Tuesday with, if anything, an upward tendency in rates, Fours having been quoted for Money at 108 3-16; for this month's settlement, at 108; and for the July account, at 107⅞; but a weaker feeling prevailed at the close, and a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. took place, Fours for Money leaving off at 108 1-16 with 4½ per Cents quoted at 107½. Yesterday the market was steady at an advance of about ¼ per cent. in the price of Fours, 108 5-16 having been quoted for cash; 108 3-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 107 15-16 for the July account; and at closing, 1-16 per cent. higher was named, the final rate for money having been 108⅜. For 4½ per Cents. 107⅞ was quoted. Rates for Fours further advanced to-day to 108⅝, 108½, and 108, in the three positions, respectively; but they receded again before the close, the cash price having left off at 108 3-16 and account rates in proportion; 107½ being quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal loan is 1 per cent. lower at 116. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 105⅝.

SHARES have not been much dealt in during the past week; but in both the principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Shares the tendency in prices, when anything has been done to test the market, has been generally in favour of holders of this Scrip. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Coral Mill Shares; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, and Hindustan; of Rs. 5 in Alliance; of Rs. 2½ in Empress; and of Re. 1 in Leopold. On the other hand, Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 80; Sholapur, Rs. 50; Ripon, Rs. 10; and Oriental and Queen, Rs. 5. In Press shares, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 12½; New Berar, Rs. 10; Munmar, Rs. 7½; and Prince of Wales, and Volkarts, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Alcock Ashdown; and of Rs. 20 in Bombay Flour Mills.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—With the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon the retail up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* has fallen off considerably; and pending the progress of the rains, the wholesale enquiry is but small. Meantime Stocks are increasing; but prices are about the same as they were a week ago. Only a very limited business has been done in *Bleached Goods*, but rates are nominally unchanged. There has also been a very slight enquiry for *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods*; but prices are not quotably lower. There is a very poor demand for *Local* Goods, and rates are quite nominal. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 2,800 packages, and of *Local Goods* about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported Twist* in a steady market, and on the bases of previous rates. Sales of *Local Spinning* in China for the week aggregated 9,100 bales, and Exchange improved half a rupee. Matters here continue to improve in consequence; and spinners are firm in asking a further advance on last week's enhanced quotations; China buyers, however, refuse to pay the higher rates demanded, and hence business from first hands has met with a decided check; Bazaar dealers are, however, selling freely. The Sales for the week are put down at 6,000 bales, and the market closes brisk at the following official quotations, with few sellers to meet demand prices:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4 3-16	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	4¼	,,	4¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	4¼	,,	4¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	4⅜	,,	5	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	5⅛	,,	5⅜	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	5⅜	,,	6	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	6¼	,,	6¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	6¼	,,	7	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s	,,	8	,,	8¼	,,

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper*, and prices have declined 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, as they have also for *Yellow Metal*, in which little has been done. *Iron* also, has not been in much request; but the market is steady at previous rates.

COAL.—Owing to the high rates of inward Freight, and the low rates of outward Freight, no steamers can be induced to come here; and there being no sellers of the mineral in the market under these circumstances, no fresh business has transpired during the past week. We quote nominally, Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, forward, at Rs. 15½, and Rs. 14½ per ton, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The late active demand for this staple has quite subsided, and transactions have been upon a small scale throughout the week, the Mills having, on two days, been entirely out of the market, while exporters have bought very sparingly. The feeling, however, has been steady on the whole, and until yesterday, when prices were put down Re. 1 per candy, all round, previous rates were maintained. The purchases for export sum up about 5,000 bales, consisting of Bengals, Compta, and Oomra, and Dholleras varieties; while local spinners have not taken more than some 1,500 bales of Bengals and Bhownugger. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 59,500 bales, compared with 69,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 39,500 bales to hand during the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in Receipts this season compared with last has become reduced to 296,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	,,	17 2–3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	16 :–3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	15 6–3 5-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	,,	17 2–3 15-32d.
Do. Good	,,	16 8–3d.
Dhollera Fine	,,	18 5–3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	17 8–3 9-16d.
Do. Good	,,	17 1–3 7-16d.
Bolatee Fine	,,	17 8–3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	17 3–3 15-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	,,	18 2–3 21-32d.
Do. Good	,,	17 7–3 9-16d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,,	16 7–3d.
Westerns Good	,,	17 8–3 9-16d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	325,000	378,000
Berar	321,000	378,500
Barsi and Nugger	134,000	127,000
Bengals	135,700	306,500
Hingunghat	2,300	22,000
Persian and Sind	23,500	32,000
Broach	207,000	179,000
Dhollera	317,000	322,500
Compta and Dharwar	28,500	44,500
Madras and Westerns	4,000	4,500
Total	1,498,000	1,794,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	59,521	30,146	44,370
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	1,408,743	1,620,936	1,782,787
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,374	23,009	40,513
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	769,675	897,949	1,248,406
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,330	895	1,037
From 1st Jan. to 15th June	111,425	65,991	45,487

WHEAT was taken to a moderate extent by shippers during the earlier portion of the week, and the market remained steady in tone at previous prices; but latterly the feeling has become quiet, with only a small business passing, and the day before yesterday rates receded an anna per cwt. all round.

SEEDS have also been in moderate request for export, in a generally steady market, previous prices having ruled, except in the case of *Linseed*, which has advanced in value a half or an anna per cwt. almost daily. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-0	,,
,, Red ,,	,, 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-4-6	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 43-0-0	per candy.
,, Mixed	,, 39-0-0 to Rs. 42-0-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	318,742	670,693	166,146
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	7,178,830	8,900,025	3,882,126
Linseed for the week	62,105	123,544	73,356
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	3,117,608	3,742,008	1,869,517
Rapeseed for the week	6,288	14,564	18,983
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	10,34,968	1,036,634	854,547
Gingellyseed for the week	2,114	5,402	6,070
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	837,877	951,652	672,969

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	268,013	522,731	109,774
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	6,419,080	6,760,033	2,618,976
Linseed for the week	42,883	192,927	139,717
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	2,647,872	2,909,758	1,397,497
Rapeseed for the week	33,490	35,616	7,912
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	735,182	858,499	630,267
Gingellyseed for the week	7,209	15,266	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 15th June	892,727	979,604	753,984

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HIGHT—May 21, on Saturday, at 51, Welbeck Street, London, Elisabeth Frances, widow of the late Edward Hight.
SMITH—May 18, London, William Smith, retired Superintending Engineer, P W D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MELVILLE—June 12, at 43, Garden Reach, the wife of James Melville, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRANSON—KLIMOVITCH—March 23, by Mr Alexander R King, Registrar of Marriages, Bombay, and subsequently (May 6) at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Right Rev Dr Pozel, James Charles Emerton Branson, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Hon J H Spring Branson, Advocate-General, Madras, to Sophie, eldest daughter of Kazimir Klimovitch.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—June 10, at the Sanitarium, Darjiling, Owen D Johnson, of Jhabra Tea Estate, Terai.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.

ON the 21st January last, four men were found guilty of the murder of a man, named Sambhal Singh, and sentenced to death by Mr. G. J. Nicholls, the District and Sessions Judge of Benares. The condemned men appealed to the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and on the 7th instant Chief Justice Edge, Mr. Justice Tyrrell, and Mr. Justice Knox, after giving three days to the hearing of the case for the appellants, reversed the findings of the Sessions Judge, pronounced him to have been guilty of illegalities and irregularities which made the trial bad, and damnified the appellants, and directed their immediate discharge, the whole tenour of the evidence being inconsistent with their guilt. The learned judges also pronounced a strong condemnation of the further irregularity on the part of the Sessions Judge who passed sentence of death without having, as the law directs, read a judgment setting forth the grounds of the conviction, subsequently sending up a judgment which was not in existence when sentence was passed, and could not have been written on the same day, of which it bore the date. It is unfortunate that following so closely on the Wheeler case the Allahabad High Court has now to deal with a case in which it is alleged that the judgment sent up was written subsequently to the date on which it was professedly delivered. But in truth the utter illegalities and irregularities which came out during the appeal make the error of sending up a *post facto* judgment seem comparatively trivial. The serious aspect of the matter is that a judge should have to all intents and purposes decided before hearing the evidence that the four accused were guilty, and that at every step he should have harassed their defence, intimidated their witnesses, and actually gone so far as to cause the Crown Prosecutor, a Pleader who ought to have known better, to petition to have the witnesses for the defence made Crown witnesses, so that they might be called before instead of after the witnesses for the prosecution were led. It does not diminish appreciably from the gravity of judicial interference with the course of justice to the detriment and the imminent peril of four men put on their trial on a capital charge that it was due to a strong delusion which possessed the Sessions Judge that the accused were really guilty, and that it was necessary at all costs to prevent them from escaping the gallows.

The murdered Sambhal Singh had a brother, Amir Singh, who was one of four witnesses who alleged that they witnessed the crime which they laid to the charge of the four appellants, who, it was asserted, acted at the instigation of one of the zemindars of the village in which Sambhal and Amir had been tenants, and of which they were formerly the zemindars. Amir was the chief witness, and it was of vital importance that his evidence should have been carefully taken and sifted in cross-examination, because it was the case for the defence that he had himself murdered his brother with a view to making a false charge against the zemindars and their servants. When before the committing Magistrate each of the four accused clearly indicated what his defence would be, and stated that he would call witnesses. The Magistrate—rightly in the opinion of the High Court—did not cross-examine the accused to elicit the names of these witnesses and the purport of their evidence. It is the right of accused persons to reserve their defence; as the learned judges point out it would be unfair to make them disclose the names of witnesses, who might be intimidated. The Sessions Judge took a different view; in his belated judgment he thus animadverted on the omission to get hold of the defendant's witnesses: "A Magistrate invested with first-class powers, one whose whole life has been passed in this land of intrigue and perjury, has been content to pass on this most dangerous case without taking the precaution of reducing to writing what could be said against the theory the prosecution had adopted." The precaution in question would have been illegal and highly improper. "This culpable neglect of duty," wrote the Sessions Judge, "of the prudent Magistrate, who had evidently as good an idea of the possibilities of intrigue and perjury as himself, has vastly added to the labour of the [Sessions] Court, and placed the judge in the most invidious position." And the judgment went on to say that the Government Pleader, to repair the omission, "applied to have all the witnesses for the defence made witnesses for the Crown. This was refused, but as it would have been at the risk of a fearful miscarriage of justice to allow tutors of false evidence a chance of instructing willing pupils to swear away the lives of men sent up as witnesses for the prosecution"—Amir Singh, for instance—the witnesses for the defence were examined as to what they had to say, and "the result was recorded as quickly as possible." The Judges entertained grave doubts as to the *bona fides* of this extraordinary petition, and they asked the Government Pleader under what section of the Code it was presented; he answered that he did not know; he had never presented any petition of the kind before. He put it in because the Sessions Judge asked him to do so. When he urged that he did not know under what law such a petition could be presented, Mr. Nicholls told him that it was not under any particular law, but to advance the ends of justice. He thereupon drew up the petition; when it was presented the Sessions Judge rejected it. The Pleader in answer to the Appellate Judges stated it was not the *bona-fide* intention to make the witnesses for the defence witnesses for the Crown. The conduct of the Sessions Judge in thus interfering with the prosecution is pronounced by Sir John Edge to have been unwarrantable, and the passages of the Judge's record referring to it the reverse of candid. "Whoever instigated the presenting of the petition," continued his Lordship "the object beyond a doubt was to reverse the order of a criminal trial, and place the accused at a disadvantage by having their witnesses called and all that they had to say disclosed before the evidence of Amir Singh should be completed, or the other witnesses for the Crown should be called. By such a course Amir Singh and the witnesses for the Crown would be put on their guard, and their cross-examination would be rendered futile. Such a course would be the last that any sane man who hoped to ascertain the truth, and who had not already made up his mind that the accused were guilty, would adopt." But that was precisely the course which the Sessions Judge adopted, though in a somewhat different form. After Amir Singh had given some of his evidence, and before he was cross-examined, the prisoners were examined by the Judge, who put ninety-five questions to them which were in the nature of a cross-examination as to the names of their witnesses and what they expected their evidence to prove.

This procedure was, of course, wholly illegal. All that the Judge was entitled to do was to ask the accused if they had any explanation to make in regard to the part of the evidence already taken. The Sessions Judge having put the accused through an arbitrary and inquisitorial examination, then called the witnesses for the defence, who had in the meantime been put under a species of duress highly calculated to intimidate them, and leave them in no doubt at all that the accused would certainly be hanged, and that it was no use saying anything in the hope of saving them. The Section of the Penal Code making perjury punishable by transportation for life was read to six out of seven of them, and they interpreted it to mean that as Amir Singh had been charged by the accused with being the murderer, their witnesses would be transported if they told any untruths to procure their acquittal. The clause had reference only to the case of false evidence given to procure the conviction of persons. The men had been previously placed in twos, back to back, under the custody of the police, so that they might not communicate with each other. This was unlawful duress: for another witness of which the Sessions Judge obtained the name a warrant was issued. The wrong man was arrested, and kept in jail for some days. When his evidence was nothing to the point the Judge made a note "Amir Singh offers to give information," and forthwith Amir was put in the box to give "information" on the point about which the defence desired to call their own witness. The Appellate Court came to the conclusion on the evidence for the prosecution that the accused were not guilty, and ordered them to be released. Amir Singh was the principal witness, and he swore to the presence of them all; three other witnesses gave similar testimony, but they were called near the end of the case, when the witnesses for the defence had already been examined by the Judge. The evidence for the prosecution was open to doubt, quite apart from the fact that the defence had been subjected to irregular and illegal interference, which would in any case have rendered it unsafe to accept the theory of the prosecution. The verdict of the assessors was delivered late in the afternoon, and immediately, at 5-20 p.m., the judge passed sentence, in the absence of any judgment written, delivered, or explained to the prisoners, and directed that they should be hanged. The judgment, filling twenty-eight pages of print bearing the date of the 21st January, would not, in the opinion of the Appellate Judges, have been written in the momentary interval between the delivery of the verdict and the passing of the sentence of death on the prisoners, nor could it have been written on that day at all unless it was written beforehand. The Judges point out that the provision of the law requiring that the reasons for the conviction and sentence must be reduced to writing at the time, while the evidence and the considerations arising from it are still fresh in the mind of the Judge, cannot be disregarded; a sentence not so recorded in writing is illegal. The learned judges ascribe the extraordinary procedure adopted by Mr. Nicholls to his strong personal views as to zemindars and their tenants, and his honest desire that men whom he believed to be guilty should not escape punishment. They pronounced his sweeping condemnation upon the civil, criminal, and revenue courts of the Benares district in which Amir Singh had been concerned in litigation as unjustified. Still more satisfactory is it to find that notwithstanding the tenour of this outspoken and impartial judgment their lordships are satisfied from their own experience that the work of the Sessions Judges of the North-West-Provinces is conducted with fairness, decorum, and in accordance with the law. We can well believe that the procedure in the Benares Sessions Court in January last was unique.

THE big majority of ninety-two on the Irish Local Government Bill is not the only, nor perhaps the principal reason, that will keep the Government to their determination to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible. The split in the Nationalist Party, now declared to be hopelessly irreconcilable, constitutes at least as good a reason against delay, for it discourages the opposition and provides the supporters of the Government with an "object lesson" in politics of Ireland which they will be sure to make the utmost of. With "war to the knife" between the two Nationalist factions, and with the more aggressive of the two as distrustful of Liberal professions as Mr. Parnell was in his most exigent moods, the Gladstonians will have little to say about the union of hearts. Mr. Redmond's manifesto, moreover, makes it more than ever likely that the Unionists will capture here and there a seat in Ireland. To Lord Salisbury the prospect must seem more comforting than it has done for some time past, and he would be a poor political strategist if he were to pass by so favourable a conjuncture as this without making the fullest use of it. It is easy therefore to understand why Mr. Balfour gave to his speech at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, the character of an election manifesto. Just as easy is it to understand why the aspirations of the people of London were so largely before him as he unfolded the intentions of the Ministry. If the Conservatives can retain their position in London the chances of a Gladstonian majority will not be brilliant. Hence Mr. Balfour's promise that London shall have the freest Municipal Government, and that ground rents shall be brought under taxation. This looks like a not inconsiderable instalment of the "London Programme," which the Dukes, whom the Progressives have lately frightened out of their seclusion, will not greatly approve of. The taxation of ground-rents, indeed, has been advocated by Sir Henry James and not a few other prominent Unionists who do not wear ducal coronets, and recently a select committee of the House of Commons, though it has come to the theoretical conclusion that the rates must fall on the ground landlord in any case, has recommended that for certain ... tical reasons the landlord and not the occu... should be asked to pay them. But whe... the Dukes or their tenants ought to pay ... on ground-rents the Conservative Supre... in London must be maintained, and this ... take it was the inner meaning of what lo... like a very remarkable pronouncement ... St. James's Hall.

IT appears that the determination to r... volutionize the export trade of petroleu... from Batoum by substituting tank steame... for the ordinary method was due to the u... precedented increase in the production of th... oil from the Baku wells, which reduce... the price from two shillings a barrel to t... pence half-penny. In 1890 the number ... wells was three hundred and fifteen, yieldin... four million six hundred and seventy thousan... tons. The refineries turned out near... twelve hundred thousand tons, of wh... about one-half were exported. At the e... of the year seventy-seven new wells we... in operation, increasing the output of cru... oil by twenty thousand tons per diem, the ave... age price per barrel in that year having bee... reduced to one shilling and three pence. I... 1891, the price fell first to a shilling ... barrel, and touched the lowest point at 2½d... —a fall exceeding in rapidity that of silve... itself. Of course such a price could not pa... and some of the producers failed. Shipment... increased, but not to the extent necessary t... get rid of the glut of oil. Something had t... be done. The suggestion to build tank... steamers of an improved type which could... carry large quantities of oil at a cheap... rate to the Eastern markets was welcomed, and... the Rothschilds, who have largely financed the... Batoum trade, were favourably impressed... with the idea. No doubt the new system will... give a great impetus to the Eastern petroleum... trade, if a safe and satisfactory method of... despatching the oil to the up-country markets... by rail, or otherwise, can be devised. But so... far nothing has been heard of any substitute... for the tin cases in which the oil has hitherto... found its way conveniently and economically... into the remotest markets.

IN appointing Mr. A. F. Beaufort for the second time to a seat in the Legislative Council the Government of Bombay have made a choice which is not only excellent in itself, but which will be very popular. His good sense and his thorough knowledge of the commercial requirements of the city and the presidency, and of the matters connected there... with on which Governments usually invite and welcome guidance, make Mr. Beaufort an admirable Additional Member of Council, and in nominating him Lord Harris has made what will generally be regarded as essentially representative appointment.

THE Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest having resigned his seat in the Council of H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. F. Beaufort to be an Additional Member of the said Council for the remainder of the term for which the Hon. Mr. Forrest was appointed.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Buccaneer	1
Beat	2
Ermak	3

THE SPLIT IN THE PARNELLITE CAMP.

The Parnellites have issued their election manifesto, in which they declare that they sought to make peace with the MacCarthyites, but were refused, and, therefore, it will now be "war to the knife."

MR. BALFOUR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at St. James's Hall, yesterday, developed the programme of his party which, he said, admitted the urgency for reform in registration, the desirability of a revision of ground rents, and favoured giving to London the freest Municipal Government. Future legislation, he said, turns mainly on social questions. The party was prepared, he said, to give to Scotland the control over private Bills. It was necessary, Mr. Balfour further added, to reform the Poor Law system and extend land ownership.

THE INDIAN OFFICERS BILL.

The *Standard* states that the Indian Officers Bill is meeting with much opposition on both sides of the House of Commons, and will probably be dropped.

GOLD STANDARD FOR AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 16.

The Committee of the Reichsrath have approved the Clause in the Currency Bill providing for a gold standard.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15.

The Treasury to-day purchased 508,000 ounces of Silver at 90·20 to 90·24.

OPENING CEREMONY OF WATER CISTERNS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JUNE 16.

The opening ceremony of houds (water cisterns), newly-constructed by the wealthy sowkar, of Miraj, Mr. Shiralkar, was performed this morning, in the presence of a large assemblage by his Highness the Chief of Miraj, Senior. Among those present were Rao Bahadurs Cullian Sitaram Chitray and Sovani, State Karbharis of Miraj, senior and junior, Messrs. Phadake, Byramji Framji, Dr. and Mrs. Wanless, Miss Shermand, and others. Rao Bahadur Chitray gave a short but clear history of the movement, and concluded by referring to the recent increased water-supply so kindly effected by his Highness at considerable expense for the good of his people. He then requested, on behalf of Mr. Shiralkar, his Highness to turn the key, and declare the cisterns open. After the ceremony was over Rao Bahadur Chitray took an opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Bhatakhande, Chairman, Mr. Sathe, Secretary to the Municipality, and State Overseer, for taking the great trouble in supplying water during the time of scarcity. He also informed the assembly that Dr. Wanless, of the American Presbyterian Mission, was going to build here a charitable hospital, accommodating forty-six beds for men and women, and another for children and other buildings in connection with them at an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 Dr. Wanless had commenced building the children's hospital at his own expense, and the plans of which were then shown by Dr. Wanless. He hoped that the opening of these buildings would take place next year, and that Miraj people who would be much benefited by them must be under a great obligation to Dr. Wanless and the Presbyterian Mission of America. *an-supari* and beautiful garlands and flowers being distributed as usual Mr. Shiralkar thanked his Highness for the trouble he had taken in performing the ceremony, and the assembly dispersed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The British India steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 15.

The s.s. Shanghai arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

French mail steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market is firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent. "	70¼
Bar Silver	41

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	6	p.m.	12	16
Teheran	16	1	12 p.m.	..	43
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 16th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	=	3
" Karachee	..	27	=	1
" Madras	..	30	=	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Hlagowestohensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

WANTED : A STABLE STANDARD OF VALUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HAVING regard to the conflict of mercantile opinion, of which many illustrations were given in my previous paper, the broad question for consideration seems to be whether trade between nations using different standards of value can be regarded as healthy, or give promise of a permanent continuance if either of the standards ceases to fulfil the essential purpose for which a standard of value is employed. The question thus stated seems practically to answer itself ; and although it may be perfectly true that the depreciation of silver measured in gold has given a temporary stimulus to the export trade from India, and has for the time benefitted local industries like the Indian mills, tea and coffee planting, &c., and has encouraged the cultivation of some of the principal Indian staples, such as indigo, jute, cotton, wheat, &c., it has to be considered on the other side (1) Whether the gains made by one section of traders has not been more than counter-balanced by the losses of others. (2) Whether trade conducted through the medium of an unstable standard of value can possibly be conducted permanently without loss to one side or the other. (3) Whether it be not expedient in the common and permanent interest of trade to substitute for the present unstable standard of value in India some standard common to all parts of the Empire which would eliminate the present risk and uncertainty.

It is not difficult to understand that those traders who have profited by the fall in exchange, or who have speculated with success in some of the articles referred to may see no great evil in the present state of things. Viewing the subject of exchange from the narrow standpoint of their own business they may be expected to chuckle over every farthing that the rupee falls in value, and to rub their hands with satisfaction as the price of silver bullion steadily declines under the increasing efforts to substitute gold for silver coinage in Europe, and the tortuous manœuvres of American silver rings to obtain an extended market for their hoard. But can any reasonable person imagine that sound and healthy trade can be permanently conducted under unwholesome conditions like these ? Is it not clear that trade with silver-using countries is practically reduced to gambling ; and that the gains made on one side must necessarily be counterbalanced by corresponding losses on the other ?

It is unfortunate in the public interest that Sir David Barbour should apparently have lent his great influence to the support of the view that the fall of silver has *not* had a disastrous effect on Indian finance. Sir David Barbour remarked at p. 150 of his work, entitled : "The Theory of Bimetallism" (1885) ; "The fall in the rate of Exchange cannot have had a ruinous influence on Indian finance since the Government of India had a surplus revenue of 450 lakhs (4½ millions) per annum to dispose of in 1882, eight years after the fall began, and has since been able to meet all the ordinary cost of administration without additional taxation, although the further fall subsequent to 1882 has thrown an additional burden on the finances of nearly 200 lakhs (2 millions) per annum."

Much use was made of this argument by Sir Frank Forbes Adam when he presided at the meeting of the East India Association in March 9, 1892. Lord Lansdowne's reference to the great elasticity of the revenue under a low rupee has also been used in the same connection to establish the astounding theory that loss by exchange is really no loss at all. If Sir David Barbour be cited as a witness in favour of the low rupee it is only fair to remember a remark publicly made by him only last year.

"The theory that a low rate of Exchange is beneficial to Indian trade is one of the greatest delusions that ever gained possession of the human mind." At the meeting of the East India Association, held March 28 last, this extract was specially quoted by one of the speakers (Mr. Leslie C. Probyn, late Accountant General, Madras) to show what the matured views of Sir David Barbour were.

It is inconceivable that any thinking person can seriously doubt the ruinous effects of the depreciation of silver as Indian finance, for to use Mr. Coterell Tupp's words :—"It has had the effect of taking from that extremely poor country 66 millions sterling in the last twenty-one years ; and even if the natural elasticity of the revenue has been such that this immense charge has been met without seriously increasing the debt of India (and Sir D. Barbour carefully exempts all extraordinary military expenditure from his calculations, though we all know that this has been enormous of late years) ; yet think for one moment what this stupendous charge means ; think what taxation could have been remitted from the poorest of the poor ; think what roads, railroads, bridges, and canals could have been made for 66 millions ; think what improvements could have been made in the departments of justice, of education, of police, of sanitation, and of gaols ; and then say whether this is a 'light burden which we have laid on a country committed to our charge.' This 66 millions is indeed a tribute unjustly exacted by England from India. It is a tribute to the stupidity, indifference, and ignorance of those British capitalists who have selfishly bowed the knee to the idol of gold monometallism, and resisted all proposals of currency reform in India in blind worship of the British 'golden calf.'" The *Friend of India* and *Statesman* May 2, 1879, wrote as follows :—"The humiliating truth is that the Empire has gone through terrible suffering and the Government throws 10 million sterling from the Treasury into the Hooghly from sheer downright incapacity to deal with the question."

No, whatever other nonsense may be talked about the benefit to India arising from the depreciation of silver, it may be hoped that we have not many public men who can persuade themselves that we ought to glory in our shame, and will attempt before an intelligent audience in London to justify the monstrous paradox that India is all the better, and her finances more "elastic" (save the mark) for losing 66 millions sterling. While the Government of India has suffered this unparalleled loss, the capitalists of Liverpool and Manchester complain that there has been much diminution in the value of investments of English capital in our public funds, railways, and other public works. They have drawn attention to the fact that this is a most serious question for India, which is admittedly unable to bear increased taxation. The depreciation of silver has, they say, seriously affected the power of India to purchase English manufactures, and has in this way much curtailed the trade hitherto carried on in English commodities. Every day it becomes clearer how even the most varied interests are influenced by these fatal circumstances ; how banking and credit institutions are thereby made to suffer, and their operations often to degenerate into a rash game of hazard. Mr. Vanden Berg remarks : "If need be I could understand that out of indifference towards the people in the East their interests in the monetary question should be overlooked, though of course experience would soon show that their interests are most intimately connected with those of the Western nations; but I do not comprehend how it is possible that men of learning should discard this truth, that currency and money circulation obey the same laws everywhere, and that these laws make it as impossible for a country where progress and civilization are cared for to put up with a standard of value (for its Exchange) which is subject to continual changes in price, as it would be to put up with a standard of length, which would be subject to sensible contractions or expansions." It was observed more than ten years ago by an able writer on the silver question, that among the causes of the strained relations between masters and workmen in Manchester, the depreciating silver currency in India is the most powerful. The manufacturers of Manchester and Liverpool are becoming more and more alive to the fact that the low rupee, while stimulating the trade of the Indian mill-owners. is gradually ruining themselves, and undermining some of the great industries of the north of England. The tenant-farmers and landed gentry of England are similarly suffering from prolonged agricultural depression ; and many authorities think they see an important coincidence in the fact that the exports of Indian wheat increase with every fall in the rupee, while the price of English wheat has been steadily falling with the depreciation of silver. With these and many other facts all pointing in the same direction there seems ground for hope that currency reforms in British India will not much longer be delayed. "C'est par la puissance des faits plus encore que par la discussion des hommes que les préjugés finissent."

A DEFENCE OF THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lately had an opportunity of perusing the published official papers, in connection with the much-discussed Mhowra Bill, and of forming an opinion on some of the criticisms of its opponents. Exception has been taken to two statements made by Messrs. Mulock and Campbell, the first to the effect that the wages of an unskilled labourer in the Thana district amounted to about three annas per diem, and the second in regard to the strength of toddy. In treating of the wages rate, Mr. Dantra quotes an extract from a petition, which represents that in certain months, and in certain portions of the Thana district, ordinary day-labourers do not earn more than one full-meal daily, and he then proceeds to give his own personal experience, from which it appears that agricultural labourers, even in the busy season of transplantation, do not earn more than one and a half anna daily, and an appeal is made to an unbiassed public to put its faith in the very low estimate referred to, and to reject that arrived at by Messrs. Mulock and Campbell.

In support of the other side I would in the first place refer to the Thana volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, which deals with wages, and gives 4 to 5 annas as the rate for unskilled labour, in 1881. Next I would point out that the rate paid by railway employers and contractors, and by the P. W. D. and other Government departments, is certainly not less than 3 annas per diem, and, lastly, I would quote from an authority which will probably carry some weight with Mr. Dantra. In the replies hostile to the introduction of mhowra legislation received by the committee of 1882-83 was one presented by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., from Mr. Edulji Barjorji, and seventeen others, who stated as follows :—

"On account of the dearness of the liquor and toddy caused by a change in the system, the cultivators find it difficult to carry on cultivation, and they are compelled to pay more money for labour ; because formerly when the toddy was cheap, the cultivators, on giving liquor and toddy along with some money in cash to the labourers, used to get their work of cultivation done by them. The work was more profitable, as for instance, the work which was formerly done by twelve men on giving them six annas' worth of toddy and Rs. 1½ in cash, is not now done. Even on the payment of Rs. 3 to 4 in cash in lieu thereof to twelve persons."

The difficulty in obtaining labour is frequently referred to in the replies of witnesses, and while I do not contend that every man could obtain employment near his home at the rates quoted by Messrs. Mulock and Campbell, the members of the Mhowra Committee, I prefer to accept their rates rather than the much lower figures quoted by Mr. Dantra and the petitioners. Mr. Dantra does not say whether the rates he mentioned are in addition to food or not, but I cannot think that in the transplantation season that ordinary labour can be obtained for one to one and a half annas daily, and the difference is probably due to the supply of food and perhaps liquor as well. I am aware that there are a certain number of labourers in the Thana district, who are very little better than bondsmen, and whose labour is practically pledged in return for food, clothes, and certain extra items, but the rate given by the Committee was for ordinary unskilled labour.

The other point is the strength of toddy, and in regard to this the Committee merely summarized the results obtained by Dr. Lyon, which results were given in detail. The experiments do not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to justify any very positive conclusions, but they indicate that the full alcoholic strength of toddy is acquired, within and not after, twenty-four hours. They show also that this maximum was in a number of instances attained within fifteen hours, and that a strength equal to more than 80 per cent. of the maximum was in some cases reached in eight hours. It will not be denied that the supply removed from trees in the morning is often consumed at night, by which time it may have acquired its maximum strength. And in the case of the cocoanut and date palm toddy be on a par with beer of more than average strength, while it would be considerably stronger than London porter.

There is no doubt that this state of many of the inhabitants of the Thana district is not creditable to the British raj, or to the Governments which preceded it, and one of the reasons for this is said to be the excessive indulgence in drink, and if the adoption of the policy of a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption of strong drink is successful in improving the condition of the people it will fully justify itself. The other policy in the field is an unlimited supply of cheap toddy, which soon attain the strength of London porter, and with all respect for Mr. Dantra, I am not prepared to admit that this is a better solution than that advocated by the Government. A third course would be to leave matter as at present, and to deal with illicit distillation by means of punitive posts ; but I have already shown cause against the present unsatisfactory condition of things

The policy which has given rise to the present Mhowra Bill would be strengthened if the public were better aware of the replies received from opponents to legislation on the subject, addressed to the Committee of 1882-83. These show clearly that the opposition was almost entirely in the toddy interest, and that the object aimed at was the revival of the system under which labour was to a great extent paid for by toddy. Witness after witness stated that when labour was partially paid in toddy, it was cheap and plentiful, but that without toddy it had become scarce and difficult to obtain, which does not altogether accord with Mr. Dantra's overstocked labour-market with its maximum rate of 1½ annas in the busy season of transplantation.

Whether this "truck" system of paying labour partly in cash and partly in drink is one that it is desirable to revive is a matter of opinion, but it is just possible that it is one of the causes of the present pitiful state of labourers in the Thana district so graphically described by Mr. Dantra, and from which he would be glad to rescue them by the agency of good wholesome drink equal to London porter to be supplied very cheap. The present rate of this drink is about 4 to 5 annas (equivalent to say four pence) per Imperial gallon, but the rate to which it is proposed to reduce it in the future is not stated.

Mr. Dantra informed the public this morning that he does not wish to advocate absolutely free toddy, but he wishes it to be taxed more in accordance with its alcoholic strength. But this being so, would it not be well for him to support the Government Bill, which willenable the price of mhowra to be raised, and there might be a general levelling upwards, instead of a downward tendency.

That a member of the Legislative Council should have an opinion, which had not been prepared for him by an Association appeared to be looked on as the height of presumption, but the Hon'ble Mr. Runchorlal may surely be pardoned for wondering why labours so near to Bombay both by land and water, and so badly off as the labourers to the north of the Thana district are represented to be, do not follow more freely, in the footsteps of their fellow-labourers who come from much longer distances, from the south and south-east to seek employment in Bombay. It is possible that Mr. Runchorelal may know as much about matters connected with labour as his opponents, though he has not yet acquired the modesty to enable him to treat every statement or observation favourable to his view as "incontestable" or to publish his own beliefs and opinions as "facts proved to the hilt."—

Yours, &c.,

June 16. X.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. P. Bishop, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Worlledge and infant
Mr and Mrs Osborne
Mrs Proctor
Mr JamesyTait
Mr and Mrs Firth
Mr Guiver
Mr Sydney
Mr Watts
Mrs and Miss Brown
Mr Woodward
Mr Sibold
Mr Campbell
Mr Gulam Ladir
Mr Lama Ullah
Mr Underwood
Mr H H Charnock
Mr Daly
Mr Keane
Mr Beauchamp
Mrs Mathews and three children
Miss Hammond
Master Bognell
Mr Saldanha
Mr Adams
Mrs and Miss Wilder
Mr Tudball
Mr Beechbent

FOR BRINDISI.

Archdeacon Noyes
Mr Lea
Captian Taylor
Lt Judge
Captain and Mrs Brame
Lt Barnett
Mrs Rickli
Maj-Genl Galbraitto
Surgon-Captain Thorold,
Mr Butler
Mr R B Cursetjee
Lt A S Dunlop
Col J Hamilton
Major Cooke Collis
Mr Henlricks
Surg-Captain Robinson
Mr and Mrs Peebles

FOR ADEN.

Lt P W Rimington, R W
Lt R E Cegley, R W
Captain Sturgis
Lt E Swayne

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at the Bombay High Court, has at hearing before him a case in which Sir Edward Bates and Co. sue a Bhattia merchant, named Goverdhun Pitamber, to recover Rs. 1,49,346-12-0 due on shipments of piece-goods which the defendant agreed to buy from them in July and September, 1890. In the alternative they claim to be paid, by way of compensation for breaches of agreement by the defendant, the sum of Rs. 30,000 and the costs of the suit. The defendant says he had made an express condition that the plaintiffs should exact a stipulation from the manufacturers of the goods that they should not sell any goods of the mark and description supplied to him to any other merchants in Bombay. This condition had not been observed by the plaintiffs ; and the defendant submitted that he was not bound to take delivery of any further portion of such goods than what he had already taken. He stated that he had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 35,000 by reason of the plaintiffs' breach of their part of the contract. The case is being enquired into.

MR. P. MEHTA, yesterday, at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, asked the Municipal Commissioner to furnish them with a report on the scheme of water distribution in the city before the introduction of the Tansa water, and how the distribution was improved, increased, or otherwise effected by the introduction. He remarked that after the *Te Deum* had been sung, the eloquent speech and the flourish of trumpets that had he raided the introduction of the water, they naturally wanted to know what benefit they had received by it.

OWING to the failure in several districts of the Punjab of the crops of the spring harvest, we understand that considerable suspensions or remissions of the revenue will be made.

THE Lahore paper much regrets to hear of the death from cholera, on Saturday last, of Mrs. R. K. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, the Examiner of Accounts of the North-Western Railway. Mrs. Williams was out on Friday and in her usual health, we believe, and was attacked at night, and though the doctors succeeded in arresting the purely choleraic symptoms, she succumbed to the complications that so often attend this terrible scourge. The deceased lady was very widely known and extremely popular in Lahore, and her funeral at the Lahore Cemetery on Sunday morning was largely attended, not only by nearly all the officials of the railway, but by most of the residents of Lahore now in the station.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 276 Hindus, 35 Mahomedans and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 336 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 274. The deaths are thus classified : 7 from cholera, 15 from measles, 92 from fevers, 44 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 31·5 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Government of India has directed that all exhibits for the Simla Fine Arts Society's Exhibition shall be carried over State Railways at the same rates as are usually allowed to exhibition goods, *viz.*, the lowest tariff for goods, and has requested that the same concession be granted on other railways as have already been given for the carriage of goods for the Imperial Institute. The Postmaster-General of the Punjab has also directed that all packages conveyed by the Government bullock train be charged at half rates. These are valuable concessions ; but in order to avail themselves of them exhibitors must consign their exhibits in ample time to arrive by goods train. All goods are, of course, carried at the owner's risk. So far the prospects of a successful exhibition are very promising.

THE instructions of the Supreme Government regarding the establishment of the new Civil Veterinary Department recently sanctioned are now in the hands of the Provincial Governments.

THE Srinagar figures for the 7th show a slight increase both in new cases and deaths, but the local authorities are of opinion that this is more apparent than real, as the figures for the 5th and 6th were probably understated owing to the bad weather keeping people from registering cases and deaths. The Durbar has been doing its best to help the people. A free issue of grain is being given to the poorer classes, medical assistance and medicines are within reach of all, some 35 native doctors or hakims being employed on this work, and every case is being visited as soon as reported. Every effort is also made to keep the streets and alleys clean, but the conservancy establishment is altogether inadequate.

IN the case of Messrs. Erusthausen and Co., *vs.* Cohen, which was before Mr. Justice Trevelyan at the Calcutta High Court for four days, judgment was given on Monday for the plaintiffs, with the damages they claim and all costs. The action was one for the recovery of some Rs. 3,000 for the breach of a contract to deliver a quantity of Kanknarrah gunny-bags on a certain date. The plaintiffs were under contract for the delivery of the gunnies in Bombay, and having duly notified their intention to defendant, they purchased the bags in Bombay and claimed to be paid at the current rates, less cost of freight and insurance charges.

JOSEPH KEPPLER, the American caricaturist, was originally a young artist and actor who went from Vienna to St. Louis in 1868 in search of his fortune. As we are told in Mr. Bishop's *Century* article, he had studied drawing under the best teachers in Vienna's Academy of Fine Arts, but a strong inclination for acting had taken him upon the stage. During the first year or two after his arrival in America he went about the country as a member of a travelling theatrical troupe. After vain attempts to sell some of his drawings to daily newspapers in St. Louis, he started in that city in 1869 an illustrated lithographic weekly, in German, with the title *Die Vehme*." The paper had a short life. In September, 1876, the first number of *Puck* of the present day—a previous *Puck* had been started in 1870 and abandoned in 1873—was issued in German, and in March, 1877, the first number in English made its appearance.

Puck, the American *Punch*, is sufficiently well-known and liked to make Mr. Bishop's account of it, and of political caricature in America generally, a welcome contribution to the April number of the *Century*. The author and gradual unfolder of the celebrated coloured cartoons in *Puck* is Joseph Keppler, who has the honour, says Mr. Bishop, not only of founding a school of American caricature, but of establishing successful comic journalism in America. He has had able disciples and coadjutors in Gilham, Taylor, Opper, Dalrymple, and others, and an invaluable associate and helper on the literary side in H. C. Bunner ; but he was the pioneer, and it is to the constantly growing power of his strong, sure hand that the cartoon of to-day, and the success of the comic journalism which embodies and surrounds it, owe their existence.

LEEDS, like Manchester, finds it a little difficult to understand where the advantage of the English exhibitor at the Chicago World's Fair "comes in"—as Americans say. At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary stated that with regard to the Chamber's second circular on this subject pointing out that space would be free, he had only received replies from three firms, all of whom declined to exhibit. Mr. McCormick, the American Commissioner, has proposed to deliver a free lecture on the exhibition and has asked that a room may be provided for the purpose. But the President of the Chamber has replied "very frankly," that among commercial men in Leeds there appeared to be a disinclination to exhibit on the ground that it would not be possible to do business with the United States in consequence of prohibitive tariffs.

THE Sea of Azov appears, from Consul Talbot's notes, to fully maintain its ancient reputation, which has led the Turcs to call it "the Fish Sea." Anglers who have a soul for the grand sport may be glad to know that freshwater fish of numerous kinds abound, some of which attain to enormous size. The caviare-yielding sturgeon, however, appears to be commercially the most important of the Azov fish. Among these Belugas of seven hundred pounds weight are not uncommon, while specimens have been caught up to 3,000 pounds. Azov fishing, nevertheless, appears to be still of the most primitive kind. In sturgeon fishing ropes necessarily take the place of lines. Not a single trawler, it is said, exists in any part of this coast, and saltwater fishing along the Crimean coast, except close to town for the local market, is absolutely unknown. Mr. Talbot inclines to the opinion that capital could safely and most remuneratively be employed on this coast by introducing our English methods of fishing.

REFERRING to the probabilities of an early dissolution, a home paper writes :—Mr. Balfour was interviewed on the 20th ult., by a representative of the *Morning Leader* (the new halfpenny morning journal, which has followed close on the heels of the *Morning*), and was asked the date of the Dissolution. "I can only tell you," he replied, "that it must not interfere with my golfing holiday at North Berwick. That is the only thing that can be guaranteed." But what is the date of Mr. Balfour's golfing holiday ? That is what Mr. Balfour did not tell. There was a family party at Hatfield on Sunday, the 21st ult., the Prime Minister being surrounded by his son-in-law and his nephew. As the nephew is leader of the House of Commons and his son-in law the chief Liberal Unionists Whip, the family conclave was possibly concerned in discussing times and seasons. Mr. Balfour has borrowed from Mr. W. H. Smith the trick of leaving the length of the recess hanging vaguely *in terrorem* over the heads of the House of Commons. This was one of Mr. Smith's most favourite pedagogic dodges in dealing with his "boys" at Westminster, and wonderfully successful it proved at times. Just so Mr. Balfour announced that he would leave the duration of the recess open, to be decided according to the work done before its arrival.

A VISITOR to Count Tolstoi gives, in the *Cornhill*, some interesting glimpses of the author of "The Kreutzer Sonata." The writer was received at his chateau by his youngest daughter, the Countess Maria—a "small replica of himself"—who observed to her visitor, "The approach of a sledge always excites us. Every minute we fear that gendarmes may come to take away our father." By-and-bye Count Tolstoi arrived, "looking hale and hearty," and clad as usual in a grey woollen blouse and top-boots, with a plain sheepskin garment over his shoulders. He spoke of English trades unions, and said he had "no confidence in them," fearing "that in the course of time they would merely substitute for the injustice of the minority that of the majority." He urged his visitor to become a vegetarian ; and on the suggestion that if he should come to London he might try one of our vegetarian restaurants, he repeated with a sigh, "Come to London ! I shall soon be going to the next world." He spoke of his interest in Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, and declared that he thought the former a greater man than Mr. Gladstone. When he denounced war between nations as "ridiculous and illogical" his visitor asked, "What would you have soldiers do when ordered to kill their brethren ?" "They should refuse to obey," said the Count ; and he added, "Several of my friends have been imprisoned for years and others exiled to Siberia for refusing to become soldiers and to slay their fellowmen."

MR. CHAPLIN had evidently satisfied himself that his audience at Birmingham was of a sporting complexion. After paying a compliment to Mr. Jesse Collings' "loyal and generous support" of the present Administration, he went on to say that personally he had a considerable bone to pick with that gentleman. Mr. Collings had positively suggested the 1st of June for the holding of that meeting. Did his hearers (Mr. Chaplin asked) know what the 1st of June was ? Why, it was the Derby Day ! Further he stated that when this date was suggested he turned round to his honourable friend and said : "Do you know what you are doing ? I never heard of such a thing in my life ! I don't know what you are going to do, but whatever happens I am going to Epsom." Mr. Chaplin, being in a confiding mood, then went on to say that he was going to Epsom for several reasons, and amongst others because he had backed a mare, and, what was more, because in his humble opinion the mare, bar accidents, was quite certain to win. "Which mare ?" inquired a voice in the room ; but the anticipated "tip" was not forthcoming.

THE visit of Bishop Goe, of Melbourne, to the convict Deeming in prison has recalled to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a good story of his Lordship's earlier years. When he was a curate, a famous pugilist in the parish who went by the name of Jim the Slogger, and who had never darkened a church door, called at the parsonage asking him to baptize the baby. Accordingly the Bishop repaired to Jim's house, but was surprised, on being admitted, to see Jim lock the door and pocket the key. "Be you the parson come to sprinkle my kid ?" he asked. On the Bishop assenting he continued, "Yer can't sprinkle that kid till you and me has had a fight, parson." The unfortunate parson protested, but, finding protest useless, "stood up" to Jim. The battle went for the Bishop, and Jim, pulling himself from the floor, muttered, "He's the parson for me." The baptism was proceeded with, and, as the story goes, Jim took to church-going from that day. Bishop Goe was for a number of years rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

THE stay of the Russian Empress in Denmark will be somewhat longer than that of her husband, her nervousness having recently increased. It is stated that the Czarina still suffers from the effects of the Borki catastrophe, and added to this is her anxiety about the Grand Duke George and the little grand Duchess Olga, with whom the massage treatment does not seem to have answered as well as was expected. General Gressar's sudden death was a great blow to the Imperial couple. How much the Czar esteemed him is seen from a telegram of condolence which he sent from Gatchina to the General's widow, in which he says simply : "This man's death is an irreparable loss to me." The Czarina also telegraphed from Abbas Tuman to the widow, and expressed her deepest sympathy. It had always been a great comfort to her to know that every step taken by the Czar was watched by General Gressar's Argus eyes. It is known that the General twice succeeded in discovering in time plots to murder the Czar. In one of these, in the eighties, poisoned bombs were to have been used.

THREE years ago, we are told, a young lady of Fall River was hit on the left side of her head by a falling sign as she was walking along a street in Boston. This was followed by brain fever. After some weeks she was as well in body and mind as ever, but from a right-handed person she had become so left-handed that she could neither cut, sew, nor write with the right hand, but found it easy to do all these things with her left. Her right hand was about as useful as her left had been just before she was hurt. What is strange is that with so recent a change in the use of her hands she never makes an awkward motion, and is as graceful in the use of her left hand as if she had been born left-handed.

THE accident to the Emperor William's carriage at Prockelwitz, was caused by the four spirited horses being frightened by the cheers of the crowd assembled to greet the Emperor. The horses broke through some palings at the side of the road and dashed towards a pond, near which were lying some harrows and spikes uppermost. Count Dohna, who was driving, preserved his presence of mind, and succeeded in preventing the carriage from overturning ; but the harness and the pole were damaged. The Emperor remained perfectly cool, and kept his seat, and drove on after a short delay amid the cheers of the spectators.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There was also present :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vaasdeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dorashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mehsrjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nana Narayen Kothare, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Cullandas, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

THE BOMBAY FEVER.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonji moved, in the absence of Dr. Viegas, who had given notice of motion : "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Health Officer as to the increased mortality in the city, and to supplement it by whatever remarks he may think proper and necessary to make. 2. That a committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, to report, to the Corporation as to the most practical and practicable means for improving the sanitation of Mandvi and other backward districts."

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee said that in referring back to the mortality of the last twenty years, it would be seen that the mortality for the present year was very high. There were several factors in the cause of the high mortality. Whenever there was a high mortality it was generally owing to some epidemic occurring in the town, and if they looked back to the past twelve years they would see that was the case. But during the present year when the mortality had been highest there was scarcely any epidemic except measles and small-pox. The chief cause of death had been fevers. One of the factors for increasing fever was a high temperature ; but during the last hot weather they had a high rate of mortality without any exceptionally hot weather, the highest temperature registered being 96°. Surrounded as Bombay was by the sea and opened to pure air, it seemed there was some other cause for the mortality. He considered himself that it was due to the present system of drainage. Of late during the hot weather many drains had been opened up and kept in that state for a long time, and heat and moisture acting on the *debris* in the drains was the cause of unwholesome effluvias, which spread through the town and gave rise to the fevers which were at present prevalent in Bombay. The fever was almost what they called the Bombay fever, which lasted for about fifteen or twenty-one days, and sometimes for a longer period. There were two members of their body who had suffered from the same fever, Mr. Kabraji and Dr. Viegas

Dr. Bisni seconded the motion.

Mr. Sayani said, as regarded the first part of the motion, it was a good one, but deprecated the appointing of a committee until they had the information they desired. If any one could give information on the matter it was the Health Officer, and if any one could supplement that information it was the Commissioner. What the committee was wanted for at present he could not understand.

Mr. Metha : To smell the drains. (Laughter.)

Dr. Balobandra agreed with Mr. Sayani, and failed to see the object of the second part of the motion.

Dr. Sethna reminded the Corporation that at one time a committee for a purpose, such as that mentioned in the motion, was appointed at the instance of Dr. Khory ; but no good resulted, and no report was presented. It would be absurd for them to appoint another committee before they had any particular information to go upon.

Dr. Katrak said the increased mortality was a fact, and it was their duty to find out how it arose. At one time they prided themselves on the fact that Bombay was one of the healthiest cities in the world, but unfortunately they had receded from that position.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee informed the Corporation that only the day before the Standing Committee considered the first quarterly report of the Health Officer and in that report he had given very strong reasons for the increased mortality in the City. When the Corporation got that report they would find what the Health Officer had to say on the subject.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that Dr. Setna has made one mistake about the committee he mentioned. The committee did make a report ; but it came to absolutely nothing. It made a general recommendation that the high mortality might be reduced if the present system of drainage was carried further. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Mehta) thought that these gentlemen who composed the committee would have changed their minds upon that point. (Renewed laughter.) If there was to be another committee let all the medical men sitting at that Corporation be upon it, including Dr. Banks and Dr. Maconachie, and if they were brought together they might lay something tangible before the Corporation. He moved an amendment rejecting the latter part

cipality to detect the illicit manufacture of tallow and to ensure the exclusion of improper materials in the manufacture of ghee. That action was recently taken against certain people for melting and storing tallow without a license, with the result that two of them were fined, while the third was warned by the Magistrate."

Mr. P. Mehta moved an amendment to the motion to the effect that Mr. Noor Mahomed Gangji be referred to the Commissioner for a reply to his petition. He did so, because he considered it was not the function of the Corporation to reply to such a petition, as the Commissioner alone had the information and he alone could say that no effort was spared by the officers of the Municipality to detect the illicit manufacture of tallow.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kabraji disagreed with Mr. Mehta. It was a question, he considered, of great public importance and which affected public health, and it would be discourteous to Mr. Noor Mahomed Gangji, who had performed a public service, to refer him to the Commissioner after what had been done in the matter.

Mr. Mehta said the matter ought to have been referred to the Commissioner in the first place and not to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Sayani supported that view.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee had no objection to the amendment. He pointed out to Mr. Mehta that there was a Standing Order that all petitions should be sent on to the Standing Committee, and that course would have to be adopted unless they withdrew the Standing Order.

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE TANSA SUPPLY.

The following notice of motion stood on the Agenda paper in Mr. Mehta's name :—"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at its next meeting the scheme of water-distribution in the City before the introduction of the Tansa water, and how the distribution is improved, increased, or otherwise affected by such introduction."

Mr. Mehta said that the motion was simply a corollary from what had taken place with regard to the Tansa works. The water was introduced into Bombay with an outburst of eloquence, and a flourish of trumpets, and on that occasion their Municipal Commissioner had treated them to a graphic and interesting account of the area of the lake, the extent of the dam and the length of the pipes. He had told them how many times the masonry used in constructing the dam would encircle their city. He had now to perform another important function, and tell them in a report, or if he liked a written speech, what benefit the city had derived from the introduction of the water. Mr. Metha reminded the Corporation that a crore and a-half of rupees had been expended over the work, and he himself was anxious to know what they had got for their money. He would not refer to the complaints of the scarcity of water about which a good deal had already been said. He did not care whether those complaints were or were not well founded, but after work of that magnitude had been constructed at such an expense he thought they were entitled to know what the effect of the introduction of the water was. They did not take up the Tansa works for the purpose of averting a water-famine in Bombay, although that was one of their objects, their main concern was to give the city a full supply of water. After the *Laudate Te Deum* had been sung they were anxious to know if they had accomplished their object.

Dr. Setna seconded the motion ; and

Mr. Sayani suggested that when the report was supplied it should be printed and circulated before it was discussed.

The Commissioner said he would be happy to supply the information. In reply to the remarks made by Mr. Mehta he said, if he had sung a *Te Deum* at the opening of the works, it was not in his own praise. He spoke of the work, and the flourish of trumpets was in honor of those who were responsible for it, and he could only express the wish that it had been his fortune to be one of them. (Hear, hear.) The motion, he thought, was a reasonable one, and he would only say with reference to complaints of scarcity, although Mr. Mehta had not made a point of it, that none had occurred since the introduction of the Tansa Water, except those that could be traced to the interception of the supply caused by bursts in the Tansa main. There had been five bursts, two of which had required three days each for repairf. He deplored that fact, but again informed the Corporation that all complaints were referable to the causes he had mentioned.

Mr. Mehta said that he did not wish to create an impression that he disagreed with anything that was done by the Municipal Commissioner on the occasion of the opening of the works. The appearance of the Commissioner on that occasion was one they were all proud of, and he had nothing but praise for him for the way in which he performed his part. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The motion was then put, and unanimously adopted.

HOW SHOULD STREET REPAIRING BE PERFORMED.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved, "That the Corporation disapprove of the method lately adopted in repairing some of the public roads by taking up the full thickness of metal and laying underneath a dry bedding of stone. The former system of repairing roads was in vogue for many years, and was not found defective, whereas the new method involves a very heavy additional outlay without a correspondingly good return, and prevents other roads being repaired from the annual budget grant."

Mr. Shroff said his motion arose out of a petition sent to the Standing Committee complaining of the condition of Argyll Road, and signed by such an important firm as Messrs. Sassoon and Co. During a desultory conversation on that petition he drew the attention of the Commissioner to the system on which roads were repaired. He did not know whether it was a fad of anyone or not, but instead of the old system of picking up the road to a depth of six inches, and then rolling in new road metal being adopted the road was taken up to a depth of a foot and a half, and not only the old metal removed, but the foundation boulders. New slabs were put in, and the road re-metaled to a depth of about a foot. He drew the attention of the Commissioner at the time the petition was received to the operations that were going on, and was told that some of the old roads had bad foundations and consequently went out of order. The Commissioner admitted the expense was much greater, but said the roads would stand for five years. He (Mr. Shroff) was of opinion that the roads would just go as quickly out af repair after treatment in the manner he had described. But that was purely an engineering question so far as it went. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner : Have you just found that out ?

Mr. Shroff retorted they had twelve medical men and eleven lawyers in the Corporation, which was perhaps more than they required—(laughter)—and it was a matter to be regretted that they had not more members of the engineering faculty. At present there was not an engineer on the Standing Committee. The annual grant sanctioned for road repairs and maintenance was Rs. 4,57,500, and out of that sum Rs. 145,000 only was spent for road metal and sandstone. The rest was consumed by labour and the maintenance of steam-rollers. From a carefully prepared list he discovered that the aggregate length of streets, roads, and lanes in Bombay, was 136 miles, and an area in square yards of 36,33,759. All that space required to be metaled yet their purchase of sand-stone and road metal amounted to Rs. 1,45,000. It would thus be seen that if so much money was spent over certain roads, others must be starved.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla seconded the motion.

The Commissioner pointed out that the Corporation would go beyond its constitutional powers if it adopted such a motion, as the manner in which roads should be dealt with was a matter for consideration for himself their engineers. It was singular that Mr. Shroff in his motion said that the former system of repairing roads was in vogue many years and was not found defective, and yet in his speech referred to a petition which pointed out the imperfect condition of Argyll Road. He (the Commissioner) reported on that petition to the Standing Committee, and pointed out that the surface of the road was firm and consolidated, but that the road, over which there was perhaps heavier traffic than any other in Bombay, was pitted, and that was attributed to the absence of proper foundations. Coming to actual expenditure he said the metaling of the roads cost 13 annas a yard, and metaling and packing 18 annas a yard. He showed by figures that the difference between re-metaling simply and re-metalling and improving the foundation was 30 per cent. in favour of the latter, owing to the greater length of time they stood without expensive repairs. The re-packing of roads was only done where required. It was not proposed to extend it to such roads as had been already properly laid. The repairs that had been done in Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle would ultimately prove cheapest. In conclusion, he said, that the proper thing to do was to leave the matter to the Commissioner and the Engineers, and if they could show at the end of the year that the roads had been improperly or inadequately dealt with that would be the time to take the matter up. If at the end of the present year they could point to any road which had been neglected or left in a bad state then he would be glad to hear of it. If they passed the resolution it would seriously embatass the Engineer.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla said that the roads in Mandvi were in the worst possible condition.

The Commissioner replied that he did not say that there were not roads in Bombay that required repairs but if at the next budget time, any gentleman could say that certain roads had been neglected because of the new process that had been adopted there would then be good grounds for complaint.

Mr. Balchandra moved as an amendment to the motion that the Commissioner be asked to give at the end of the year a list of the roads that had been submitted to the new process and the benefit that had resulted.

Mr. Mehta seconded the motion. He said that Mr. Shroff had mentioned the fact that a desultory conversation had taken place at the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee : I never allow any desultory conversation to take place at the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mehta : I merely repeated what Mr. Shroff said. I should like to express a hope that there are not many desultory conversations taken place at their meetings. We pay those gentlemen Rs. 30 for each sitting. (Loud laughter).

Dr. Cowasjee : Don't talk of rupees. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said they had a good many members who knew something about law and something about medicine, and a who few understood engineering; but how, he asked, could he give his vote on so important a matter and decide whether the Commissioner or Mr. Shroff was right. It was a matter that required engineering knowledge.

Mr. Solomon referred to a statement made by Mr. Shroff to the effect that when roads were being re-packed the boulders were taken out and fresh slabs put in. That he believed was a misimpression.

The Commissioner : It is.

Mr. Shroff, replying to the debate, said that the Commissioner referred to the Argyll Road, but said nothing about the fact that it was built on reclaimed land. Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle had existed for forty years and, if they had been properly built, as in all probability they were, there was no necessity for re-laying the foundations. He was fully alive to the constitutional question the Commissioner had raised, but he desired an expression of opinion from the Corporation. When they saw with their own eyes the city money unnecessarily wasted it was their duty to call attention to the fact. He said he was a man who went about with his eyes open and gave instances where, by experiments, money was wasted, and he considered they wanted no more experiments with roads. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta : They are always making such experiments in London and Paris.

Mr. Shroff replied that in London and Paris their coffers were full. He would, however, be satisfied with the amendment and withdraw his motion.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and adopted.

This concluded the business of the day.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the assertion of some of the critics of the Mhowra Bill, that the state of things in the Thana district in 1890-91 was so satisfactory that no new measure was necessary, I beg to lay before you and the public the following available figures showing the quantity of licit consumption of liquor and the number of illicit distillation cases in the last six years in the Thana district :—

Years.	Consumption of licit liquors in gallons.	No. of cases of illicit distillation.
1885-86.....	325,902	Not available.
1886-87.....	327,708	214
1887-88.....	282,330	373
1888-89.....	140,146	606
1889-90.....	433,483	492
1890-91.....	407,581	408

In drawing any conclusion from these figures, we will exclude the year 1888-89, in which the experiment of increasing the price of liquor, and at the same time of encouraging the use and supply of toddy, was tried. We have therefore got figures of four years *viz.*, two years before and two years after the experimental year. The average annual consumption of the former period is 294,984 gallons ; while that of the latter period is 420,597, which shows that an enormous increase of more than 42 per cent. has taken place now. Such an enormous increase in consumption among a people already suffering from excessive drink is a matter of very much regret ; and it must be remedied as soon as possible.

We cannot say that this increase of consumption is caused by any decrease of illicit distillation, because the numbers of illicit distillation cases of 1889-90 and 1890-91 are more than those of 1886-87 and 1887-88.

The reduction of duty in 1889-90 on liquor is the true cause of this abnormal increase of consumption, and its only remedy is to raise the duty again ; but this cannot be done without being in a position to check illicit distillation effectually, and hence the desirability of having some measure like the Mhowra Bill being adopted.

Some of the opponents of the Mhowra Bill suggest that the duty on the spirit should be reduced ; but if they would be good enough to take into consideration the facts above mentioned, they would hesitate to recommend such a course :—

The questions for the consideration of the enlightened public are :—

1stly.—Whether or not it is desirable to check such an increase of liquor consumption in a place like Thana.

2ndly.—If it is desirable, can we do so by any other way except by raising the duty and making the liquor dearer.

3rdly.—If the duty is to be raised, is it not necessary that efficient measures should by taken to prevent illicit distillation, which already exists to an abnormal extent.

A careful consideration of the above points will lead one to the conclusion that some restriction and control is necessary on the liquor yielding material like mhowra flowers, which seem to be largely used for illicit distillation ; because it is officially reported that out of 408 cases detected in 1890-91 about 90 per cent. are from the mhowra flowers alone, and the rest from toddy. No other material seems to have been used.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 15. R. C.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. M. POORE, 7th Hussars, will officiate as Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor during the absence of Captain J. Fowle who proceeds on leave.

COLONEL J. M. MADDEN, General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT R. C. J. CAMPBELL, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

THE following changes have been made in the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Lieutenant W. E. S. McGregor to be Captain, *vice* Hutchinson borne as a supernumerary ; Lieutenant N. Priestley to be Captain to complete establishment ; Second Lieutenant J. Harkness to be Lieutenant, *vice* McGregor promoted. The undermentioned gentlemen will be Second Lieutenants :—Harold George Arnott, *vice* Harkness promoted, Charles Remington Scott, Cecil Richardson, William Davidson, to complete establishment.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SOUTHEY, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave for one year.

LIEUTENANT A. J. W. BROWNE, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate.

MAJOR SIR CHARLES LESLIE, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Bakloh.

THE staff of the Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters, as reorganised, will be as follows :—Assistant Quartermaster-General : Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Elles, Royal Artillery ; Deputy Assistants : Captain E. W. Dun, Staff Corps ; Captain A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment ; Captain A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers ; Captain E. F. H. McSwiney, Hyderabad Contingent ; paid Attaches : Captain F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas ; Lieutenant P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Central India Horse.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 2nd Battalions.—Major E. S. Evans and Lieutenant F. S. Walker, Munster Fusiliers ; Captain J. Pim and Lieutenant R. M. Battye, Lincolnshire Regiment ; Lieutenants E. L. Mackenzie, W. L. Osborn and A. G. Glasgow, Sussex Regiment ; A. W. Bailey, Middlesex Regiment ; H. S. Prickard, North Staffordshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Captain H. A. N. Fyers, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned remain at Home till next trooping season. Major H. de C. Rawlins, Scottish Rifles ; Riding Master J. Laing, 16th Lancers ; Lieutenants G. C. Halbot and R. C. Batt, Royal Fusiliers, E. A. Plunkett, Lincolnshire Regiment ; A. St. J. Cooke, Sussex Regiment ; T. M. Binny, Northumberland Fusiliers ; E. G. Bromhead, Manchester Regiment.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, to the hills for five months, on medical certificate ; Major the Hon'ble A. Roche, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, 60 days' privilege leave to Murree ; Captain A. W. Collingwood, East Indian Railway Volunteers, to England, for 6 months on private affairs.

LORD ROBERTS ON VOLUNTEERING.

DISTRIBUTING the prizes at the Simla Rifle meeting on Saturday, Lord Roberts, addressing the men, said :—

Soldiers and Volunteers,—This is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of addressing the soldiers present here to-day on the subject of musketry. Two of the three infantry corps represented at this meeting are new to the country, one having come recently from England, the other from the Colonies ; while the third has only lately arrived from the Central Provinces. So that as far as the soldiers are concerned I am not burdened by the depressing conviction that I have nothing new to say to them. Some of you Volunteers, however, who are present, have, I am afraid, heard me descant more than once on the same subject, *viz.*, the importance to our troops of being able to shoot well, and the necessity that they should be given a practical musketry training. The acknowledged value of certain precepts is generally held to justify their repetition. I trust, therefore, that I may be forgiven for so frequently inflicting upon you exhortations on the subject of musketry, for the sake of the advantage which it is to be hoped all concerned may gain. The main object to bear in mind is that, under the existing conditions of war, musketry is the prime factor in military efficiency. You may depend upon it that, all other things being equal, the army which has been most carefully trained in this respect will be victorious. To ensure efficiency, constant practice is essential. Our soldiers must have more musketry instruction than had the Frenchman whose "small book" was picked up after the battle of Worth, fought between the French and the Prussians on the 6th August, 1870, wherein it was shown that he had fired 14 rounds in 1868, 20 rounds in 1867, and that in both those years he was accounted a first class shot. Further, that in 1868 and 1869, the two years immediately preceding the war, he had not fired at all. The French, as you know, were badly beaten at Worth, a fact easily explained if this was the amount of musketry practice considered sufficient for their infantry soldiers. To me the moral of this story is that our army should be carefully and constantly instructed in musketry, whether it consists of young soldiers or old, and whether they be still with the colours or in the reserve. Our numbers are too few to warrant our going into action unless every man is proficient in the use of his rifle, and what is, if possible, of even greater importance, is accustomed to place his skill at the entire disposal of his commander. From what I have just said you will understand that I am not alluding to target practice alone ; but to that wider and more comprehensive system of training which, under the name of musketry, I have for the past few years been trying so hard to develop in the army. This system seems to me to fall naturally under two distinct headings, and I am convinced that the more clearly it is so divided (as is now done in the recent edition of the Musketry Regulations for the native army) the more easily and satisfactorily shall we attain to the high proficiency which is our object. The first of these headings is marksmanship, the second is the application of that marksmanship to field service, which is, in other words, fighting. In claiming so much as this for the rifle, I have by no means forgotten the bayonet. As a matter of fact I have a great belief in the power of British soldiers, led by British officers, to get to close quarters if they are determined to do so, and for this reason (although I am aware that on the Continent and in America the days of the bayonet are considered at an end) I refuse to allow that British bayonets have become obsolete or superfluous. (Applause.) Nevertheless there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that the majority of the battles of the future will be decided by the more scientific, difficult and deadly weapon, the rifle—as applied under the second of the two great factors above referred to, which may, therefore, appropriately, I think, be described as the art of fighting. Now the characteristic of these two factors is that marksmanship must be taught individually, whilst the fighting part of musketry, that is to say, fire direction, control, and discipline, can only be learnt collectively. It is impossible, however, to run before one can walk, and it is equally impossible to apply the fighting part of musketry effectively without having, in the first instance, mastered marksmanship ; for, just as the most brilliant marksmanship may be utterly wasted by an absence of proper control, so collective fire, however ably it may be directed, will depend for its result upon the skill of the individuals composing the section. Careful individual training is, therefore, the indispensable foundation or all musketry teaching, although the ultimate object is more to enable marksmen to utilise their skill collectively than individually. Individual marksmanship is improved by regimental rifle clubs, and rifle meetings, more than by anything else, and this will, I hope, be considered sufficient excuse for my unceasing advocacy and support of such means of instruction. Besides the fact that those clubs and meetings give a man confidence in himself and his rifle, they afford a healthy and manly form of recreation. When individual and collective practices are definitely separated in the musketry regulations for British troops, as they are now in the native service regulations, I hope we shall be able to make a still further advance, and do away with figures of merit and many of the irksome restrictions now placed upon individual firing. This part of the course would then be conducted much more as a rifle meeting than is possible under the existing conditions, and the army generally would, I am sure, benefit greatly by a relaxation of some of the hard and fast rules which tend to diminish the responsibility, and consequently the interest, of commanding officers. Meanwhile we are moving in the right direction, and I trust you, soldiers and volunteers, will endeavour by all means in your power to improve your individual marksmanship, and that you will lose no opportunity of putting your skill to the test of open competition. (Applause.) It may interest some of you who have come here for the first time to know that this is the seventh year of the Simla Rifle Meeting. At the first meeting, held in 1886, there were some sixty competitors and about Rs. 1,000 were given away in prizes. This year there are 216 competitors, as many as can well be accommodated, and the prize list amounts to upwards of Rs. 3,000, exclusive of medals, cups, &c. Last year's accounts showed a balance in hand of Rs. 1,530. This is still to the good. I trust that the Simla Rifle Meetings will continue to flourish, and I think there is every prospect of this being the case. My idea in starting these meetings was that a small meeting of this sort would get the young battalions, usually quartered at Dagshai and Sabathu, gradually accustomed to our Indian type of rifle meeting, and thus enable them to learn, in a quiet way, how to hold their own in the more important contests of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association. I am informed by those who ought to know, that the result I hoped for has been attained, and that the object for which these meetings was established is thoroughly appreciated and understood. It now only remains for me to thank the district authorities for their kind assistance, especially Brigadier-General Pretyman, Major Collins, who has proved an exceptional camp Commandant, Captains Woolcombe and Hayden, and the Adjutant, Lieutenant MacNeal ; and last, but certainly not least, the Range Officers.

THE OLD RECORDS AT PONDICHERRY.

REFERRING to Mr. S. W. Forrest's late visit to Pondicherry and his discoveries there, which have been recently noticed, it may be stated, says the *Madras Times*, that Mr. Forrest made a selection of old documents and maps and plans, especially those of old Madras, Calcutta and Bombay that he wished to have copied, and copyists were engaged by the Consular Agent for that purpose. The Committee of the Bibliotheque Publique, however, refused to allow the copying to go on until such time as the orders of His Excellency the Governor should be received on the subject, and, if rumour is to be believed, made a report unfavourable to the granting of sanction to his Excellency. However, as his Excellency saw the list of documents that were to have been copied, and the plans also, and as everything was over 100 years old, he considered that there could be no possible motive or benefit beyond that of historical interest, and as historical facts belong to the world at large, his Excellency has accorded his sanction for the work being proceeded with. Monsieur E. Fallowfield, who was for many years an Engineer in British territory, and whose skill as a draughtsman is well known, is engaged on *fac simile* reproductions of the plans, which will be most interesting. The plan of Calcutta before the episode of the "Black Hole" will settle a much-argued question, as no plan of Fort William of that date exists in British archives, and a mass of ingenious argument and theory has been expended to prove what Fort William was really like at that period. The plan we allude to was taken by one of the French inhabitants of Chandernagore, and is probably a faithful delineation of Fort William as it then existed, and its appearance will set at rest any further discussion on the subject.

THREE sales of Bengal opium, to the end of June, have been productive of eleven lakhs in excess of the estimate. On the other hand, the two months' pass duty on the export from Bombay has yielded eight lakhs less. The actual amount realised in Bengal was fifty-three lakhs, and in Bombay ten lakhs.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following rules for the guidance of Recruiting Officers for the Native Army have been issued :—

1. In all matters of discipline District Recruiting Officer will be under the orders of the General or other Officer Commanding any district or station in which they may be permanently or temporarily resident. And on questions of recruit they will correspond with Army Head-quarters direct.

2. District Recruiting Officers will report to General or other Officers Commanding their arrival in, and departure from, any district or Military Cantonment on recruiting duty.

3. The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress on Recruiting Officers that, although special stations are assigned to them as their head-quarters, it is by no means intended that they should remain permanently at those stations or confine their exertions to the organisation of recruiting operations form thence ; indeed it is essential that they should freely move about within the limits of the country assigned to them, with the whole of which they must render themselves perfectly familiar. They will be expected to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the history, distribution, subdivisions and peculiarities of the races with which they are more especially concerned, and to cultivate the friendship and encourage the assistance of the leading families of those races. They must constantly study those local differences of feeling and custom which so largely affect the value as soldiers of men of the same caste when drawn from different districts of a province. The duty of Recruiting Officers will not be confined to seeing that the men they enlist are physically fit, of the authorised standard and of the required class ; they will be held absolutely responsible that the men are drawn from the best military sub-divisions of that class and are, by tradition and descent, likely to prove worthy recruits for which they offer themselves. District Recruiting Officers will submit to the Adjutant General in India, Simla, by the 1st April 1891, a memorandum on the beliefs, customs, distribution, sub-division, &c., of the class or classes which they have been appointed to enlist.

4. The following general rules are laid down for their guidance in recruiting :—

(a) Officers Commanding regiments or detachments may still enlist men presenting themselves for that purpose at regimental or detachment-head-quarters. With this exception all enlistments must take place through the Recruiting Officers.

(b) Commanding Officers in need of recruits will communicate their requirements to the Recruiting Officer concerned, who will inform the Commanding Officer of the strength and composition of the recruiting party necessary and of the place where and date on which it should report itself to him.

(c) All recruiting parties, whether from this or from another presidency or from any local force, will be under the immediate orders of the Recruiting Officer, Commanding Officers of regiments are to send all orders for their respective parties through that officer.

(d) The best method of working recruiting parties must depend largely on local conditions, and Recruiting Officers, whose work will be judged solely by results, are left free to exercise their own discretion in the matter. It may, however, be pointed out that it is not necessary, and will often be undesirable, that recruits should be brought to the Recruiting Officer's head-quarters for examination and approval. Probably the most generally effective system will be to post the native officer in charge of each party in some village or town, suitably situated as regards the localities where his men are searching for recruits. All men offering themselves would then be brought in to the native officer who would at once reject those obviously unsuitable, retaining the remainder till the arrival of the Recruiting Officer, who should visit each such sub depot at short intervals, examine the recruits collected there, have all those of whom he approves medically inspected and despatch them direct to their regiments.

(e) Recruiting Officers must see that the native officers in charge of parties are kept supplied by their regiments with sufficient funds and with such clothing, bedding, &c., as may be necessary (regard being had to the season of the year) for immediate issue to men on establishment.

(f) In selecting sub-depots at which to post native officers care should be taken that suitable accommodation is available, in serias or elsewhere, or recruiters and recruits.

(g) Sepoys going on furlough will be instructed by Commanding Officers to take any recruits they may obtain to Recruiting Officers for approval.

(h) Men offering themselves for enlistment without the intervention of recruiters or of furlough men may be accepted for the regiment they may prefer, subject to the existence of vacancies and the consent of Commanding Officers.

(i) It is to be distinctly understood that there is to be no arbitrary drafting off of recruits to regiments. Unless they themselves express a wish to the contray, recruits will be held to have enlisted only for the regiment to which their bringer belongs.

(k) Subject to a strict observance of the regulations and of the rules now laid down, Recruiting Officers will endeavour in every way to meet the wishes of Commanding Officers as regards the districts from which recruits for their regiments should be drawn and the standard of measurement to be exacted.

5. Recruiting Officers will render all assistance in their power to heirs of deceased sepoys or claimants of family pensions in obtaining possession of the estates of deceased men or in establishing claims to pension.

6. The necessary books of Regulations and General Orders, &c., will be supplied to Recruiting Officers from the Office of the Adjutant-General in India, Simla, office accommodation, writers and stationery will be supplied by the officers themselves from the allowance granted them for this purpose.

7. Recruiting Officers will suggest any alterations or additons to these rules, which their experience may show to be desirable.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FALLEN RUPEE.

THE DESPATCH TO LORD CROSS.

REGARDING the pressure which the Government of India were putting upon the home authorities in connection with the fall in the price of silver, the despatch sent home on March 23rd, on the letters received from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce may throw some light. The despatch to the Secretary of State is as follows :—"We have the honour to forward for your lordship's information a copy of correspondence with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which the Chamber inquires what we propose to do with reference to the heavy fall in the value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States. Your lordship is aware of the anxiety with which we regard this question, and of its high importance in our estimation as affecting the interests of India. We have at various times, for instance in our letters of the 2nd February, 1886, and of 4th September, 1886, fully expressed our views on the subject, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. But we desire to say that the violent oscillations in the price of silver since 1890, and its rapid decline during last year to the lowest point yet reached, cause us, as they have caused the mercantile community, the gravest anxiety for the future. We are desirous, as we have always been, of aiding in the settlement of the silver question by international agreement; and if proposals should be made by the United States, or by any other Government, for the holding of an International Conference, we trust that your lordship will lend those proposals your strongest support. In our opinion it is not open to question that if an international agreement is not arrived at the United States Government will, sooner or later, be driven either to the adoption of a silver standard or to the abandonment of its purchases of silver. It is certain that the cessation of purchases of silver by the United States could not fail to depress still further the price of that metal, and the policy to be followed by India in that event deserves most serious consideration on an early date. The stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States will probably, if it should come, come suddenly, and if we defer until it has taken place the consideration of the measures which, in that event, it may be expedient to adopt, we shall find ourselves unprepared and left with no time for due consideration. We are, therefore, of opinion that the subject should be considered in all its bearings before hand, and we recommend that, in view of the possible action of the United States in the future, Her Majesty's Government should now take into consideration the question whether any and if so, what measures can be adopted for the protection of Indian interests against a further decline in the gold value of the rupee to which, for the reasons which we have given, we may be at any moment exposed, and the violent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, to which, under present circumstances, we cannot assign any limit, either in time or in amount."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE AMIR ON MAHOMEDANISM.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.

CONTINUING our quotations from the pamphlet published under the orders of the Amir of Kabul, we come to Chapter V., which treats of obedience to kings and matters relating to rebels and those who have thrown off the yoke of allegiance. A passage from the Koran is explained thus :—

Obey God and His prophet, and those among you who hold authority, and who are on the road pointed out by the prophet, such as the Kings of Islam, who are the Naebs of the prophet, who has said—"Whoever obeys me shall be considered to have obeyed God, and whoever disobeys me shall be considered to have disobeyed God ; and whoever obeys the Amir, hath obeyed me ; and whoever disobeys the Amir hath disobeyed me. Verily the Imam is a shield, from behind which one could fight and keep himself secure against injury."

"Whoever should find anything in his Amir which he does not like or relish, he should bear it patiently and not rebel against him ; because any one who should endeavour to sow dissension between the king and his subjects in Islam, who have accepted him (thinking), would die the death of persons who have died before the dawn of Islam."

"If the Wali were to use oppression and tyranny over his subjects, his weight (of crime) shall become heavy, for which he will be held responsible personally. And this action of the kings is a result of our own sins and crimes, and not owing to any defect in them (kings)."

"It is incumbent on all the believers that, in accordance with the holy passage, and the great Hadis and the explanations of the jurists, they should not renounce their obedience and allegiance to the kings of the religion, but obey them and take up their swords in their service, and show abject submission to them, making the dust of their threshhold a collyrium for their eyes, and they should not join with the rebels and other refractory subjects, &c."

"Whoever should have entered into a compact with the king, and have cordially accepted him, it is incumbent on him to obey him, and if any other person were to come and fight with the king, and create a disturbance and rupture in the kingdom, it is necessary that they should slaughter and strike off the heads of those who have joined this person."

A passage from another religious book is quoted, which lays down that it is incumbent on the people to obey their kings, whether they be just or tyrannical. Section 1st treats of the incumbancy of the people choosing kings, for the protection of their religion, before the breaking out of war and other disturbances. The king elect should possess the following qualifications. He should be a male of mature age, be free, not a slave, a devout Mussulman, possessed of wisdom. He should be strong enough to deal justice and repress tyrants, and duly enforce the rules and regulations of Islam, and be fully capable of looking after the worldly and religious interests of his subjects, so that through him their religion may become powerful.

After quoting a passage from the Koran, the pamphlet goes on :—

"In short the One God fulfilled His promise to the believers, giving them the Arabian Islands, the territory of Kasra, and the country of Rum. It is hoped that all the countries in the East and West will, under the orders of the Almighty, be conquered by the servants of Islam and the followers of the Chief of the Prophet Mohomed."

Section 2nd treats of what is incumbent on the "Khalifa" in regard to the interests of the Mussulmans, and the maintenance of the rules and regulations and ordinance of Islam intact. This section comprises three separate parts. The 1st treats of the duty of a Khalifa as regards the slaughter of the people who have renounced Islam after their embracing it—the apostates ; and the uprooting of those who introduce innovations into the religion, and the slaughter of rebels and tale bearers and robbers ; the 2nd treats of the wisdom, intellect and powers of discernment and judgment, bravery and generosity of kings ; the 3rd treats of their kind and merciful treatment and protection of their subjects. It quotes numerous passages from the Koran and Hadis, &c., in support of the above points.

Section 3rd treats of what is incumbent on the subjects of the king, and it is divided into nine parts :—

Part 1st treats of obedience to kings. It is necessary for all Mussulmans to obey their Khalifa and Imam in everything which concerns the interests of Islam, but which is not in opposition to the ordinance of the Shar. They should obey him whether he be just and impartial or tyrannical and partial. Here it gives several quotations in support of the above declaration.

Part 2nd refers to the obedience to the "Wali" (Governor or ruler) who might be appointed by the Imam or King of Islam. After quoting a Hadis it goes on to explain thus :—

If an Amir be placed over you on behalf of the Khalifa, and the Amir be even a slave who may have his ears and nose cut, but who rules over you in accordance with the orders of the Koran and ordinance of the Shar, you should obey his orders with free will and consent. . . . even if the said Wali be an Abyssinian slave, and his head be as small as a raisin (i. e. he be a creature devoid of sense and understanding, &c."

Part 3rd treats of the position and status which those who pay implicit obedience to their Imam acquire.

As to those who endeavour to create mischief and disturbance and discord among the Mussalmans, they are to be treated as mischief mongers and rebels. It directs that these should be slaughtered wherever found : as their slaughterers will be rewarded for their act.

It would not be proper, and in the same way as it is not proper, in the case of "Kafirs," to slay their (rebels) women and old men, who do not now fight, and to take prisoners their children ; but their property may be seized and sequestrated until they shall have shown their regret and made repentence, when their property should be restored to them."

Part 6th treats of those who try to find faults and defects in their kings, in view to proclaim them and subject them to ridicule. It adds :—

"You should not find fault with the dress worn by your king and treat with contempt his saying or doings, because to treat your Amir with contempt and disdain will result in the loss and injury of the whole people. Perhaps his wearing of particular dress and his certain sayings and doings might be with some special object, and for the sake of advisability which may contribute to his honor and awe among the subjects."

Part 7th treats of the rights of kings. It says :—

"Among the numerous rights of kings, one is that those who are under their protection should be cordially affectionate to them, and should speak of them in terms of praise and eulogy, and they should, to the best of their ability, obey and carry out their commands, and they should pay their taxes and other duties with pleasure, and without grudging, and they should never for a moment fail to show them honour and respect, whether in public or private, and they should always be ready to sacrifice themselves and their property for their sake, because it is owing to their existence that their religions and worldly affairs and their families and children are in safety and security."

After quoting some passages from the Koran it exhorts the Mussulmans in the following terms :—

"In recognition of the favours and good things bestowed on you, and to show your thankfulness, you should not behave in a manner that the Kafirs gain supremacy and authority over you, which may lead to the ruin and confusion of your livelihoods and professions."

Part 8th treats about helping the king in view of his gaining success :—

"It is incumbent on the Mussalmans to render aid to the King of Islam. If one of their number get involved into some trouble and hardship, it is incumbent on the other (king) to rise in his aid : because the Kafirs are friends to each other, and if the Mussalmans were not to help each other, the Kafirs will assuredly gain ascendency, and the people of Islam suffer decline."

The last chapter treats of the Wahabis, and points out the views which they hold in antagonism to certain beliefs and tenets of the Mussulmans of Sunnat-Jamat.

This publication quotes Hadis and passages from the Koran refuting their views and ideas.

It winds up by saying that the Wahabis, although they have outwardly put on the garb of God-fearing men, and claim to be Mussulmans, are in reality hypocrites, without any religion, traitors and infidels pure and simple, and it is not proper to give them "salaam," or stand to say prayers after them ; that they are the enemies of the religion, and that their constant attempts are to create discord and dissension among the true Mussulmans and thus cause destruction of the religion, and to make their own creed supreme, and thus eventually assume all the power to themselves.

THE AMIR'S DREAM.

In conclusion, the pamphlet gives the dream which the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan saw, and its interpretation :—

"About early dawn on Friday, the 28th of Zil Ka'ada 1304 H., his Highness observed during sleep a very big carpet of floral design, the woollen pile of which was in part raised and in part depressed, and his Highness also saw other nine carpets, the floral designs of which were quite even and smooth and bright in colours. All these ten carpets were piled up one above the other before him. About this time Mahomed Khan appeared before his Highness, and said that they were a kind of "Jajams." But his Highness observed that the word "Jajam" had no meaning. "Jai Jama" (i. e. place of assemblage or meeting). His Highness interpreted the dream to the effect that his sons and other descendants shall rule, by the grace of God, over the God-granted dominions of Afghanistan and other territories for ten generations."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Wolseley, Brig-Genl, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 16.

Wallis, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE career as Greek lecturer which Miss Maria Millington Lathbury began last autumn after leaving Somerville Hall was not destined to be of long duration. After a few months of very successful lecturing, Miss Lathbury went to Greece, where for ten weeks she rambled among the ruins dear to the heart of the archæologist, and thence she has just returned, engaged to be married to Mr. John Evans, of Nash Mills, Hertfordshire, whose name is well known in archæological circles.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, whose death is announced, was a son of the millionaire Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway magnate. Cornelius, junior, is the oldest of the family, and the late William H. was the second. Another son is Albert, and there are two daughters, Gertrude and Gladys. Cornelius entered Yale some three years ago, and was followed later by his brother William. Both lived very simply at college for millionaire's sons, each receiving an allowance of something like a thousand a year. Some years ago the two boys got out a monthly paper, which they themselves wrote, set up, and printed. In a room on the top floor of their home was a small printing-press, type, and all the paraphernalia of a newspaper. But when they went to college they gave up the room and its contents to Albert, then a sturdy lad of eleven. William was a young man of considerable promise.

The castle of Schonhausen, where Count Herbert Bismarck and his bride will take up their residence, is the family seat of the Bismarcks, whence the "wild Junker of the Mark" first went out to gain his laurels in the battle of life. Up to 1867 the old house in the Altmark, situated on a property of about 2,800 acres of excellent land, was Prince Bismarck's only landed property. It was there where he rested from his political labours; and became oncemore the gentleman farmer who managed his own estates, planted his oats and barley, and doffed his uniform for a loose shooting-jacket, and strode across country, carrying a stout cudgel and closely followed by his dogs.

If we may believe the story told by the ex-Court Photographer, Mr. Vernon Heath, in his recently published "Recollections," there is at Raby Castle what is known as the "terrible book" which is purposely kept for visitors to contribute some impressions of their stay." After dinner this book is placed in the hall, and each guest as he leaves is expected to write his name and address and to fill in answers to queries under certain headings. There are many quaint and amusing entries, and among the most curious are the following lines, which are believed to have been inscribed by Lord Bennet :—

"A pity at Raby
There isn't a baby."

Had there been one the chances are that the ownership of the famous castle would not have been in dispute as it is at the present moment.

The Earl of Berkeley, who has just taken his seat in the House of Lords, is the first of his family who has sat in the House since 1810. At the death of the fifth earl the title was claimed by his eldest son, afterwards created Baron Fitzhardinge; but the claim was disallowed by the Committee of Privileges in 1811, and the title declared to be vested in Moreton Berkeley, the fifth son. He, however, though holding the title de jure for 72 years, never claimed it, and on his death, in 1882, he was succeeded by his cousin, who, living entirely on the Continent, never took his seat. The Committee of Privileges, in 1891, unanimously declared in favour of the present earl.

The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" tells a good story of a bishop. His lordship, who was about to consecrate a church, brought with him to the house of his host a well-known sportsman, his pastoral staff, which, for convenience of packing, unscrewed into three parts and was thus placed in its case. The episcopal luggage was duly brought from the station, and the next morning, when about to start on his mission, his lordship asked for his staff, but it was nowhere to be found. At length, and just as search was about to be abandoned by the servants, the host, upon a minute description of the case, exclaimed, "Oh, my lord, I thought it was your gun and I sent it to the gun-room to be cleaned.

Sir George Trevelyan's son George, who is only 16 years of age, has been credited with the prize poem at Harrow. Curiously enough, Sir George carried off the same prize himself at an unusually early age. To Master George Macaulay Trevelyan, however, belongs the distinction not only of winning the prize, but of being the youngest who ever attained such anhonour.

An amusing story, told at the expense of a well-known American writer, is going the round, much to the delight of his English acquaintances. A custom exists in a particular London house, in order to alleviate the awkward quarter of an hour before dinner, of putting up in a mock auction the gentlemen guest as they arrive, the only bidders allowed being the ladies. One evening recently the two last guests to arrive were a well-known barrister and a novelist of great repute. On the usual action being concluded with their names, the barrister was knocked down at £10,000, while the novelist only fetched 12s. 6d.

Lady Goldsmid's piquant figure, blonde hair, and exquisitely cut features will be much missed. No one would have taken her to be the mother of two married daughters. She was Florentine by birth and education, and made no secret of her preference for Italy. Music was her passion. Each Friday evening during the season she gave a musical "at home" in the great house in Piccadilly, at which even the biggest conversational lion had to be silent until the last notes of the vocalist or pianist had been reached. Sir Julian will be inconsolable. He shares his wife's tastes in every respect, and with her help transformed Lord Hereford's gloomy mansion into one of the most artistic and richly decorated houses in London.

Sir Julian and his wife have been great travellers. He has a lovely place near Tonbridge, an old gabled house, where John Bradshaw lived during the Civil War. This has been used for short stays during the Parliamentary session, while the English winter has been avoided by escape to a villa at Cannes with an incomparable view. But their real holidays have been spent in Palestine or in Egypt, or travelling through India while Lord Ripon was Viceroy, or through North America, as far as Vancouver Island. Lady Goldsmid belonged to no associations, and was on no committees; but she was a tender-hearted and kindly lady, who never wearied in works of unostentatious charity.

M. Paul Deroulede has said many mischievous things in his time, but his latest "mot" is both clever and appropriate. Speaking in the Chamber on the Anarchists and their operations, he said: "The old revolutionary motto was, 'Let us live working or die fighting,' but the new one is 'Let us live without labour and kill without fighting?'"

Frau von Suttner's anti-war novel, "Die Waffern Nieder," which has been already published in four European languages, has been waiting six months for an English publisher.

A clergyman to the Assemblies bound appears to have wandered down Johonston Terrace. Lighting upon the Lyceum Theatre, he was tempted by the title, "The Vicar of Bray," to make the acquaintance of the interior, and he secured a comfortable seat in the upper circle at the left side. He was a hearty looking man, under middle age, and clean shaven, and he appeared to take comparatively little concern in the "lever de rideau." But when the "Vicar of Bray" came on a change came over him. The appearance of the chorus of divinity students in love with an equal number of Sunday-school teachers called forth a few lusty and ill-suppressed guffaws. The "rounded periods" of the sanctimonious but conscientious prig Sandford seemed to tickle him immensely. But when the radiant group of "ladies of the ballet" entered and announced that, "horror-stricken by the schisms and dissensions of the Church," they had formed themselves into "a Co-operative Clerical Reform Association," and invited the clergy of the district to afternoon tea, where they would get cakes and buns, and listen to lectures from the ladies, the reverend gentleman in the stall gave himself up to unrestrained mirth. His lungs began to crow like a chanticleer, his sides shook with boisterous laughter, and he literally chortled in his joy when the Rev. Mr. Barlow is specially commended in the annual report of the Association for his "assiduous attentions to the ladies of the ballet." Owing to the prominence of his position the reverend gentleman began to attract not a little attention; and many eyes and ears were taking in not only the mirth and amusement of the operetta itself, but also the little comedy in one act with one character which was being enacted in the upper circle.

It is rumored that Countess Russell has decided to follow the lead of other society beauties and adopt the stage as a profession. Whether melodrama or fin-de-siecle terpsichorean exercises will engage her ladyship's attention does not yet appear. But before the Countess seeks her fortune on the boards she is going to try her hand at fiction, for a short story from her pen will shortly appear in the columns of the "Thames Times," a new paper devoted to the interests of river residents and visitors.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, in describing his poetic capacity, calls himself "a stringed lute on which all winds can play." But why not, when he was about it, call himself an Æolian harp: If nature and circumstances cannot get more music and song out of Mr. Oscar Wilde than any winds that ever blew over sea or land can get out of lute, however strung, Mr. Wilde will have missed his mission as a poet.

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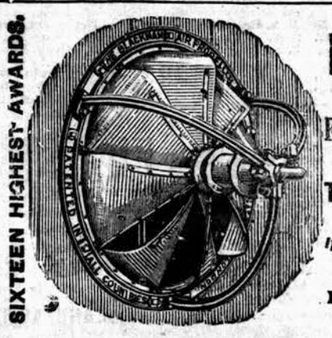
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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, will thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!
Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extensive Individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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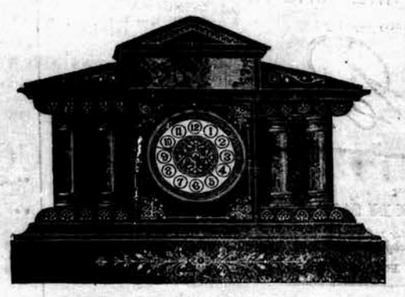

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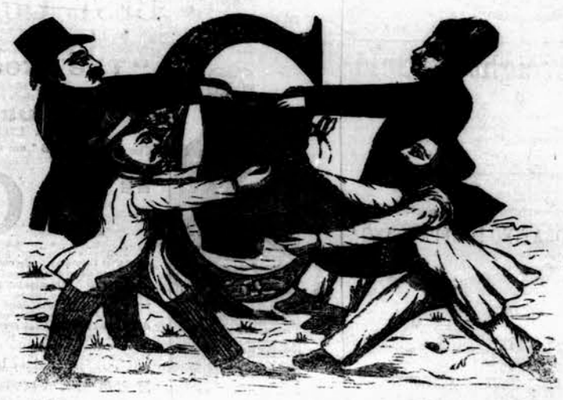

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